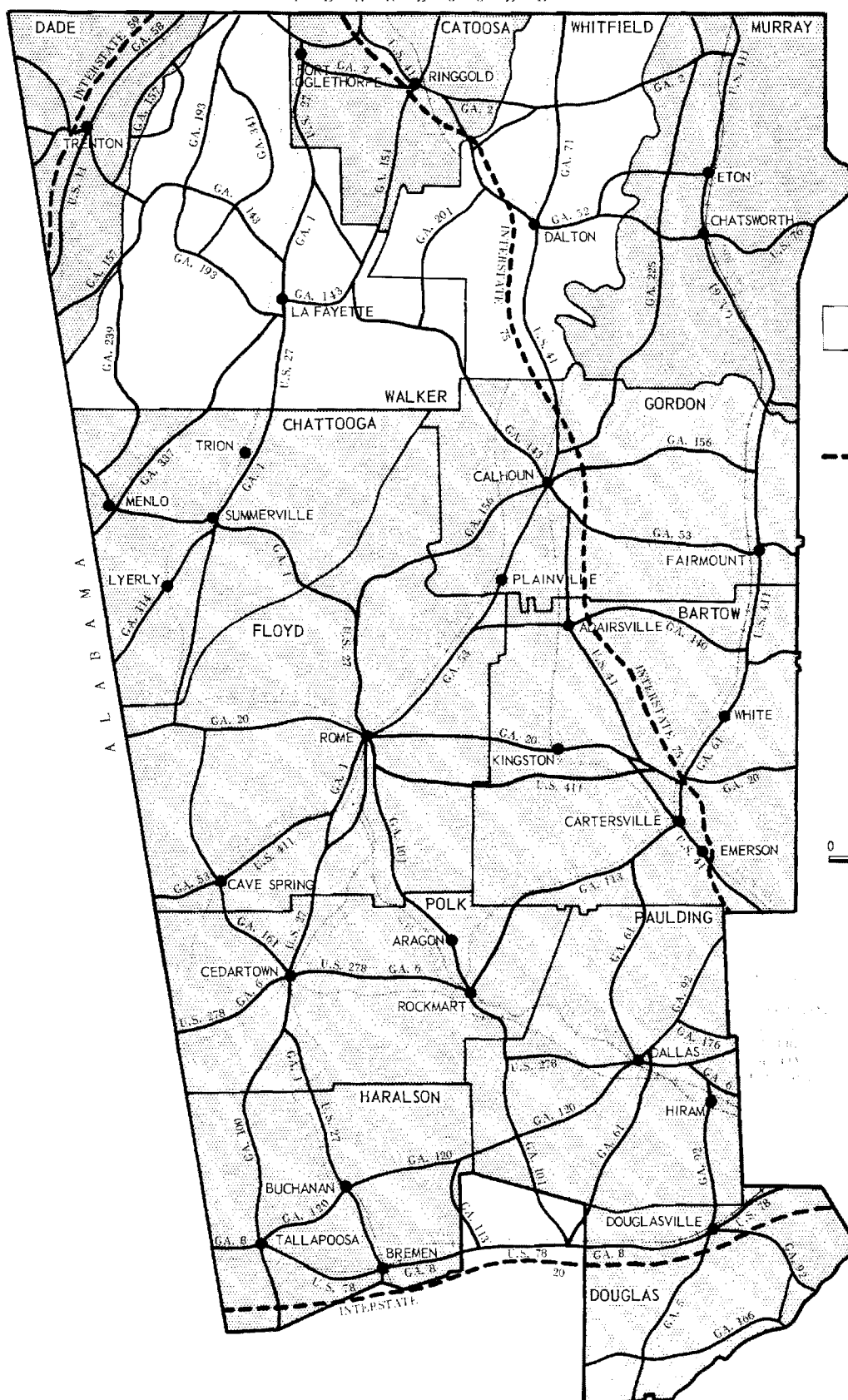
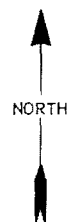


THE
COOSA
VALLEY
AREA



NOT MEMBERS OF COOSA VALLEY
AREA PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
COMMISSION

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY
UNDER CONSTRUCTION



SCALE IN MILES

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COOSA VALLEY
BASIC DATA HANDBOOK

Prepared for
The Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission

by
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Foreword

This is the second major technical report to come out of the field work and analysis completed in the first year during which the Industrial Development Division has carried out an active research and technical assistance program in the Coosa Valley area. The first, "Coosa Valley Industrial Site Handbook," was a comprehensive evaluation of tracts of land in the 11-county area considered to offer potentials as possible industrial sites.

Much has happened in the months since Georgia Tech's "Rome Field Office" was first established in May 1961, including a change of name to "Northwest Georgia Branch" as the former Industrial Development Branch was accorded division status. This seemingly minor name change reflects the extensive evolution and strengthening of the new program during its early months.

Work in process will produce a series of additional technical reports -- but few with the scope of this basic publication. Most will focus on more specific resources or problems which will require attention as efforts to develop the Coosa Valley area's industrial potentials are intensified in the months and years ahead. Periodic revision of the basic information contained in this and in the site report will be made, with special supplements or other materials to be issued from time to time.

Questions or comments are invited, as are requests for particular data which may, for various reasons, not be included in this report.

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Acknowledgments

The collection of the various data contained herein has necessitated the authors contacting a great number of city and county officials throughout the Coosa Valley. In many cases, the data were not readily available, causing painstaking research to be done. Without this cooperation, the compilation of these data could not have been accomplished.

The authors wish to express their appreciation to these city and county officials and their staffs, whose assistance has been invaluable.

The authors are indebted to the members of the Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission who provided considerable assistance during the gathering of data pertaining to their various counties of responsibility.

Credit is due the members of the professional staff of the Commission, who kindly reviewed the preliminary reports.

Members of the staff of the Industrial Development Division, Atlanta, provided helpful guidance and counsel.

Representatives of the transportation industry, public utilities, banks, the Georgia Department of Labor, local promotional and development groups, ad infinitum, assisted greatly in the collection of these data.

THE COOSA VALLEY

General Description

Location. The Coosa Valley area, which includes approximately 3,445 square miles within 11 counties of northwest Georgia, is bounded on the north by the Georgia-Tennessee line and on the west by the Georgia-Alabama line. Averaging 45 miles wide and 92 miles long, the Coosa Valley area reaches from metropolitan Atlanta to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and embraces some six per cent of Georgia's total area or almost three times the area of the state of Rhode Island. The constituent counties are Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Douglas, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding and Polk.

Topography.^{1/} Hills, mountains, rivers, and valleys combine to create here a kind of New England in the South, with this topographic resemblance heightened by the area's distinct seasonal changes.

Approximately 70 per cent of the Coosa Valley area is within the Valley Province of Georgia which ranges in width from 35 miles on the Tennessee line to 28 miles along its southern boundary at the Georgia-Alabama line. This physiographic feature is called a valley because its general surface, although 600 to 800 feet above sea level, ranges from 1,000 to 2,000 feet below the summits of the mountains on either side. Ridges or low mountains diversify the Valley Province, and one range of such mountains, dominated by Taylor Ridge, extends northeast-southwest through the central part of the Valley. In the extreme northwest part of the Coosa Valley area, the Lookout Plateau occupies the 168-square-mile area of Dade County. The southern and southeastern parts of the Coosa Valley area, including about 1,000 square miles, are in the physiographic unit known as the "Central Upland division."

Mountains bordering the eastern part of the Coosa Valley area range in height from 700 to 1,200 feet, but some summits are considerably higher as, for example, Grassy Mountain at 3,862 feet, Bald Mountain at 4,010 feet, and Fort Mountain at 2,835 feet. This eastern part of the Coosa

^{1/} LaForge, L., W. Cooke, and others, Physical Geography of Georgia, Geological Survey of Georgia Bulletin 42 (1925), and topographic maps of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Valley area is drained by the Conasauga River (north to south) and the Coosawattee River (east to west) which join in northeast Gordon County to form the Oostanaula River.

The Etowah River rises in the Central Upland, then flows west to Rome where it joins the Oostanaula River to form the Coosa River, which continues to flow generally west into Alabama. This southeast part of the Valley Province is known as the Rome Valley, the largest single valley in this physiographic system. It is a broad valley, broken by three major rivers--the Oostanaula, Etowah and Coosa--and is well diversified by many mountainous ridges whose peaks range from 1,000 to 1,700 feet above sea level and 400 to 1,100 feet above the valley floor.

Lookout and Sand mountains, which border the northwestern part of the Coosa Valley area, have peaks ranging from 2,200 to 2,400 feet above sea level. Lookout Plateau consists of the two above-mentioned mountains, their peaks and small lateral spurs and valleys, and a narrow central valley that is drained to the Tennessee River through Lookout Creek. Most of this western part of the valley is drained by the Chattooga River which flows from east to southwest and joins the Coosa River after crossing into Alabama.

In the southern and southeastern parts of the Coosa Valley area which are mainly in the Central Upland, the Tallapoosa River provides drainage to the west, Pumpkinvine Creek to the northeast, and the Chattahoochee River to the south. The Piedmont subdivision of the Central Upland is here represented by an east-west plateau which ranges from 1,100 to 1,450 feet above sea level and extends from northeast Douglas County to western Haralson County. Much of western Paulding County is occupied by a ridge of low mountains with peaks ranging from 1,180 to 1,350 feet above sea level.

Climate. The Coosa Valley area has mild winters with occasional light snowfalls. The summers are quite comfortable, and the fall season is generally warm during the day and cool and mostly clear at night.

Average annual rainfall ranges from 49 inches in the southernmost part of the Coosa Valley to 53 inches in the central part and 56 inches in the northernmost part. Mean temperatures range from about 43 to 45 degrees F. during December, January and February to 76 to 78 degrees F. during June, July and August. The range of mean winter temperatures is about 31 to 62 degrees F., while the mean summer temperature range is about 65 to 90

degrees F. Average humidity varies slightly over the Coosa Valley area, with winter humidity averaging about 71 and summer humidity about 72.

Government

The Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission. The Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission is an 11-county, joint planning venture, instituted under the provisions of the Georgia General Planning Enabling Act of 1957, as amended. The Commission is composed of 22 members, one of whom serves as chairman by vote of the group. Each member county has two representatives on the Commission, and there is one ex-officio representative.

A professionally trained staff implements the program of the Commission in accordance with that body's policies and directives. The Commission's headquarters office is at Rome, where the staff develops the information continually being collected in the field.

To finance the Commission's staff operations and other activities, funds are provided by the participating cities and counties on the basis of 25 cents per capita. Under the current budget, work is being done in the fields of local and regional planning; agricultural, industrial, tourist and water resources development; and governmental affairs.

County Government. Of the 11 counties served by the Commission, seven have a commissioner form of government in which a Commissioner of Roads and Revenue is elected to a four-year term as fiscal officer and chief executive. Two counties elect a three-member Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue, one county elects a five-member board and, in the remaining county, the Ordinary serves as the fiscal officer.

City Government. There are 35 incorporated cities, towns and communities in the Coosa Valley area at present; of these, however, three small communities have no active government and corporate status may no longer exist. Forms of government and the number of cities possessing each form are given in the following tabulation:

Mayor - Council	24
Mayor - Council - Manager	1
Mayor - Council - Superintendent	1
Mayor - Aldermen	3
Mayor - Aldermen - Manager	1
Commission - Manager	<u>2</u>
Total	32

Active participation in the 11-county program of the Commission reflects the attitude of governmental units in the area. An even earlier indication was found in the fact that the first full-time, professional city manager was employed by one city in the Coosa Valley.

Taxes. Individual county and city tax sections, which follow in this handbook, discuss local tax rates, ratios of assessment, bonded indebtedness, and related matters. Consequently, discussion here will be limited to area-wide considerations.

Real and personal properties located in the Coosa Valley are taxed by the state of Georgia and by county and city governments.

The state of Georgia levies an ad valorem tax on real and personal property in the amount of 25 cents per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. This tax is collected by the counties for the State and is levied upon the same assessed valuations used for county tax purposes.

County ad valorem tax rates vary from one county to another as do the ratios of assessment to actual present market value. Revenues derived from the county tax are used to finance general county operations, general obligation bond issues, and county school systems. Two counties finance the operation of police departments, and some maintain hospitals or provide fire protection service. One county owns and maintains a commercial airport.

That part of a particular county tax rate which is apportioned for county school purposes is not levied on properties located within any incorporated city or town that maintains a separate and independent school system. This same consideration would apply with regard to fire protection and hospital facilities.

The cities of the Coosa Valley also levy an ad valorem tax upon real and personal properties situated within their corporate limits. In addition, an annual business privilege tax is levied by most of these cities. This

latter tax varies widely among the cities in both amount and method of determination.

Ratios of assessment to actual present market values are low in the counties and cities of the Coosa Valley area. Two cities have conducted tax reappraisal programs in recent years. In order to acquire the requisite knowledge for effectuating a program of tax equalization, six counties have engaged the services of private, professional tax appraisal firms for the conduct of complete county-wide evaluation studies.

Population

The Coosa Valley area now contains a population in excess of 250,000. In 1960, the average density was 72.3 persons per square mile. In that year, the U. S. Census credited the Valley with a population of 249,193, representing an increase of seven per cent over 1950. The 1960 urban population was 34 per cent of the total or 85,209, an increase of 18 per cent over 1950. Total net out-migration during the fifties amounted to 21,506.

Census data for 1960 further revealed that 51.1 per cent of all persons in the Valley were female, 10.9 per cent were nonwhite, and 17.1 per cent were born in a state other than Georgia. The median age ranged from 22.5 years in Dade County to 28.7 years in Polk County; the average for all 11 counties was 26.5 years. Some 69,371 households had an average of 3.54 members each. There were 57,251 married couples.

Cities. The 35 incorporated cities, towns and communities in the Coosa Valley area have a combined population of slightly more than 91,000. The largest city is Rome (32,226), centrally located in the Valley and the principal center of higher education and manufacture. Cedartown (9,340), the county seat of Polk County, is an industrial city. Cartersville (8,668), county seat of Bartow County, is the third largest manufacturing center in the Valley.

Five cities have populations of less than 4,800 but greater than 3,000; four have less than 2,800 but greater than 2,000; five have less than 1,400 but greater than 1,000; and the remainder have less than 760.

Eleven cities serve as seats of county government and centers for state and federal offices, medical care, retail shopping, entertainment and recreation.

Economic Activities

Income. There were 63,078 families resident in the Coosa Valley at the time of the U. S. Census of 1960. Median income per family by counties ranged from \$3,390 to \$4,995; for all 11 counties the average median family income was \$3,968.

Manufacturing. Current labor force data, as compiled by the Georgia Department of Labor, credit manufacturing with being the largest employment category in eight of the 11 valley counties. Haralson County has the largest percentage of the total civilian labor force employed in manufacturing-- 56.3 per cent. Chattooga County is next with 56.2 per cent. Over the Coosa Valley as a whole, manufacturing activities engage 39.1 per cent of the labor force.

With 29,360 persons employed in Valley manufactures, this source of employment has become a major factor in the economy of 18 of the 25 largest cities, as well as of considerable import to all other Valley communities. The indirect benefits of this employment accrue to all segments of the economies of every community in the Valley.

Of 366 firms in the Valley, as reported in the U. S. Census of Manufactures for 1958, one-third employed 20 or more persons; the total of all employees was 27,467, of which 24,225 were production workers. Some 348 firms reported an aggregate payroll of \$89,605,000, paid to 27,131 employees.

Value added by manufacture during 1958 was \$162,747,000 for the 348 Valley firms reported. This sum represents an increase of 29 per cent over the unadjusted 1954 total.

Agriculture. Cash receipts of Valley farmers totaled \$38,798,430 in 1959, according to the U. S. Census of Agriculture. Statewide cash farm income for 1961 showed a two per cent increase over the 1960 figure. Agriculture in the Coosa Valley has closely followed the recent agricultural trend, both state and national, in which the number of farms continues to decrease while the average size continues to increase.

The U. S. Census of Agriculture for 1959 credits the Valley with 8,011 farms or 30 per cent less (adjusted) than reported for 1954. Land in farms, including woodland, decreased by 21 per cent from 1954. In 1959, there were 1,044,191 acres in farms, including 518,530 acres of woodland. The average farm size was 130.3 acres in 1959 or 24 per cent greater than in 1954.

Latest estimates of the Georgia Department of Labor show a total of 5,600 employed in farming and forestry. The number of farm workers was not separately estimated, but the 1960 U. S. Census of Population enumerated 2,022 farm laborers and farm foremen.

Selected total sales and crops harvested for Valley farms, as reported in the 1959 U. S. Census of Agriculture, and percentage increases or decreases over corresponding 1954 figures are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS SOLD IN THE COOSA VALLEY
(1959)

<u>Products</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease over 1954</u>
Cattle and calves	30,558	+ 6.6%
Hogs and pigs	61,789	+ 109.0
Chickens (including broilers)	26,568,676	+ 166.5
Milk and cream (dollars)	3,791,120	+ 33.1
Chicken eggs (dollars)	16,759,801	+ 392.8

Table 2
CROPS HARVESTED IN THE COOSA VALLEY
(1959)

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease over 1954</u>
Wheat (bushels)	139,365	+ 20.1%
Oats (bushels)	319,080	- 32.0
Corn for grain (bushels)	1,843,833	+ 26.7
Cotton (bales)	42,298	- 6.4

Forestry.^{1/} An estimated 70 per cent of the Coosa Valley land area is forested. Average annual volume of saw timber cut is 119,661,000 board feet. Primary producers cut 54,113,000 board feet for a stumpage value of \$1,364,430 in 1960, an increase of 22 per cent over the 1957 value.

^{1/} Preliminary Forest Survey Statistics for Georgia, 1961, U. S. Forest Service, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station.

The location in the Valley of Georgia's third largest pulp and paper mill has created an active local market for round pulpwood. Production in 1960 amounted to 176,968 standard cords, up 852.3 per cent since 1949. The stumpage value was \$1,061,808. Ten pulpwood chipping operations now add value to what was formerly waste and provide another supply source to meet pulp mill demands.

Total value added to Valley timber in 1960 by logging, sawing and planing is estimated to have exceeded \$3,000,000. There are some 20 planing mills and more than 70 sawmills in the Valley. Twenty-three manufacturers of furniture and special wood products are among other lumber consumers.

Mining. Four hundred and thirty-two persons were employed in mining activities in the Coosa Valley area at the time of the 1960 U. S. Census of Population. The great majority of these were employed in two Valley counties, both of which rank among the top 10 Georgia mining counties, based upon value added.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines Minerals Yearbook for 1960 credited the 11-county Valley area with mineral production valued at \$4,050,654. This total does not include the production values of one of the two major producing counties or of another county of lesser importance, since the figures on these counties were withheld to avoid disclosure of confidential data.

The 1960 mineral production included mining and/or processing of barite, bauxite, granite, iron ore, iron oxide pigments, kaolin, limestone, manganimiferous ore, miscellaneous clays, sandstone, sand and gravel, slate, soapstone and talc, and the manufacture of cement.

Tourism. Coosa Valley tourism has just begun to develop, although some points of interest, such as Rock City atop Lookout Mountain, have long been strong tourist attractions. Many thousands of tourists have also visited Allatoona Lake and Etowah Burial Mounds--an archeological find of great importance--both in Bartow County, the Chief Vann House in Murray County, and the various Civil War battlefields that are preserved throughout the Valley area.

New tourist features have been added and others are being planned or under construction. In Gordon County, for example, a restoration of New Echota, the capital of the famed Cherokee Nation, is now open to the public. Many recreational facilities are programmed for installation along the Floyd County part of Lake Weiss (formed on the Coosa River by a dam at Leesburg,

Alabama), and construction is underway on Carters Dam that will form a new lake on the Coosawattee River, near Chatsworth in Murray County.

The early establishment of new travel accommodations and completion of several highway improvement projects should serve to increase the tourist potential of the Coosa Valley. With these improvements and additional promotional efforts, tourism can become a major activity in the Valley area. The Chattahoochee National Forest, Chickamauga National Military Park, Cloudland Canyon State Park, Fort Mountain State Park, and Red Top Mountain State Park on Allatoona Lake are among the many attractions found in the Valley.

Retail Trade. The 1958 U. S. Census of Business reported on 2,441 retail establishments in the Valley. Of this total, 1,335 firms had payrolls which amounted to a total of \$14,961,000, paid to a reported 6,895 employees. Total sales for all establishments amounted to \$169,201,000, of which \$19,377,000 was by 238 general merchandise stores, \$46,974,000 by 665 food stores, and \$30,401,000 by 182 automotive dealer establishments.

Wholesale Trade. Wholesale sales of \$91,892,000 were credited to 196 Valley firms by the Census of 1958. The total payroll was \$4,089,000, paid to 1,039 employees. Latest Georgia Department of Labor reports list 7,920 employees in the wholesale-retail category.

Service Industries. Personal services establishments accounted for \$6,048,000 or 41 per cent of the total \$14,666,000 in receipts reported for all 929 Valley firms. Paid service employees totaled 1,694, with the annual payroll totaling \$3,379,000, according to the Census of Business for 1958. The Georgia Department of Labor credits 3,560 workers to the services category, in the latest available report.

Government. Current labor force estimates reveal that there are 7,890 government employees in the Coosa Valley area. In one county, government is the major employment category, representing 27 per cent of the civilian labor force. Throughout the Valley, the ratio runs 10.5 per cent. The 1960 U. S. Census of Population enumerated 7,913 government workers in the 11 Valley counties.

Three long-term government construction projects now underway are presently adding to the normal economic consequence of government payrolls and purchases.

Labor

Labor Force. The total Coosa Valley area civilian labor force is estimated at 75,020 persons in recent Georgia Department of Labor reports. There are approximately 69,700 employed persons, 42 per cent of whom are engaged in manufacturing. Current unemployment is 5,320 or seven per cent of the total civilian labor force.

Textile mills employ 15,700 workers. The manufacture of apparel and other finished textile products employs 4,820 people. Metals and machinery fabricating employs 1,760; chemicals and allied products manufactures, 1,680; food and kindred products processing, 1,110; manufacture of lumber and wood products, except furniture, 820; the output of stone, clay and glass products, 610; and the production of furniture and fixtures, 410.

Self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics represent 13 per cent of the total labor force. This is the major employment category in two of the 11 Valley counties.

Labor Availability. Some 10,000 persons in the 11-county Coosa Valley area are available for employment and an additional 5,000 are available in neighboring counties. The quality of this labor pool in respect to both relative productivity and adaptability has been proved many times in recent years and today continues to satisfactorily meet the demands of diverse industry.

Manufacturers who have located production facilities in the Valley during recent years stand ready to verify the above evaluation. National firms who operate facilities in other regions of the country will testify on the factor of relative productivity; firms, whose labor needs were new to the area, will testify as to adaptability; and managements that have required from six to 900 area workers will attest to availability.

Wage Rates. Prevailing wage rates vary appreciably from one county to another in the Coosa Valley area. With Atlanta on the south and Chattanooga on the north, the wage rates are influenced to a degree by these two metropolitan market areas but their effect is not excessive. Of greater importance to the rate structure of any particular county, perhaps, is the high ratio of available labor and a relatively high productivity rate.

Ranges of wage rates paid for selected occupations in the 11 counties of

the Coosa Valley area are shown in Table 3. The low-rate range refers to the lowest and highest minimum wage paid for each job classification in the 11 counties, while the high-rate range covers the lowest and highest maximum wage paid for each classification in the area. The extremes of the rate ranges should not be considered as typical, since they often represent only what one employer pays in one particular community.

Natural Resources

Water. Water is perhaps the Coosa Valley's greatest natural resource. Rivers, streams, lakes, and springs provide this area with large volumes of water, much of which is not presently utilized.

Major rivers supply the water requirements of seven Valley cities, as well as a pulp mill and a steam electric-generating station, among other industries. Permanent creeks supply the needs of eight cities, and springs and wells serve some eight communities. Selected rivers and creeks, with data on their average and minimum flows of record, are listed in Table 4.

Springs, though little used, yield large quantities of ground water in the Valley. Some of the springs are small, but others are the principal sources of rivers. Every Valley county contains at least 10 springs that individually flow more than 200,000 gallons per day; however, the rate of flow for most springs will range from less than one to 15,000 gallons per minute each.

Drilled wells range from three to 12 inches in diameter and from 50 to over 2,100 feet in depth; however, depths average between 100 and 150 feet. The average number of drilled wells per county is between 250 and 300, and yields range from one to more than 1,500 gallons per minute, depending upon the aquifer.

Forests. Of considerable economic importance to the Coosa Valley are the forest lands that cover some 70 per cent of the area. Only 4,500 forest acres are not devoted to commercial use, according to the 1961 Forest Survey of Georgia.

Of the total forest land, farmers own 49 per cent; wood-using industries, 12 per cent; and other private owners, 33 per cent. Total government-held land amounts to an estimated 72,300 acres.

Table 3

RANGES OF WAGE RATES IN THE COOSA VALLEY AREA

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Low-rate Range</u>	<u>High-rate Range</u>
Carpenters	1.50 - \$ 2.00 hr.	2.00 - \$ 3.30 hr.
Electricians	1.35 - 2.50 hr.	2.50 - 3.80 hr.
Plumbers	1.50 - 3.00 hr.	2.35 - 5.00 hr.
Painters	1.25 - 2.00 hr.	2.00 - 2.75 hr.
Machinists	1.45 - 1.80 hr.	1.85 - 2.75 hr.
Mechanics	1.25 - 1.75 hr.	2.00 - 3.10 hr.
Welders	1.25 - 1.75 hr.	2.00 - 3.50 hr.
Laborers, common	1.00 - 1.15 hr.	1.25 - 1.55 hr.
Clerks, office	35.00 - 45.00 wk.	50.00 - 65.00 wk.
Secretaries	40.00 - 60.00 wk.	60.00 - 85.00 wk.

Source: Compiled from a series of 11 county reports of the Georgia Department of Labor, January, 1962.

Table 4

STREAM FLOW DATA

<u>Stream and Gaging Point</u>	<u>Average Flow</u> (million gals/day)	<u>Minimum Flow</u> (million gals/day)
Cedar Creek near Cedartown	102	17
Chattooga River at Summerville	222	25
Coosa River near Rome	4,250	562
Coosawattee River at Pine Chapel	909	142
Etowah River above Cartersville	1,093	134
Etowah River near Kingston	1,503	173
Etowah River at Rome	1,890	223
Oostanaula River at Resaca	1,800	116
Oostanaula River near Rome	2,220	264
Rock Creek near Fairmount	N.A.	.5
Sweetwater Creek near Lithia Springs	193	1.4

Source: Thomson, M. T., and others, The Availability and Use of Water in Georgia, Georgia Department of Mines, Mining and Geology Bulletin 65 (1956), Table 8a, pp. 125-126.

Coosa Valley forest reserves by species, as reported in the 1961 Forest Survey, are given in the following table:

<u>Species Group</u>	<u>Saw Timber</u> (million bd. ft.)	<u>All Timber</u> (thousand cords)
Pine	705.2	5,800
Other softwood	19.6	42
Soft hardwood	282.7	2,015
Hard hardwood	<u>808.0</u>	<u>5,984</u>
Total	1,815.5	13,841

Present timber applications in the Valley include pulpwood, lumber, charcoal briquettes, furniture, pallets, crates, posts and poles, and dimension stock for skis, ladder rungs and tool handles.

Minerals. Miscellaneous clays and shales are found throughout the area and are being mined in six of the 11 counties. Limestone also is common to the entire area, and quarrying operations are conducted in Bartow, Dade, Floyd and Polk counties. In years past, gold and silver have been mined at several points in the Valley. Murray County talc deposits are the basis of a substantial mining-processing industry. In Bartow County barite, crude iron oxide pigments, and iron and manganiferous ores are being mined and/or processed.

Iron ore is found in four other counties, and bauxite is mined in Floyd County. Other minerals now being produced include granite, sandstone, slate and soapstone. Some bituminous coal and minor amounts of sand and gravel also are produced each year.

Transportation

Railroads. Five main-line railroads operate through the Valley, giving a rail network whose daily freight schedules provide dependable service in all directions.

The Central of Georgia Railway operates north-south in the western half of the Valley, and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad operates two north-south lines in the eastern half of the Valley. The Southern Railway has one line providing north-south service over a route extending from the northeast to the southeast Valley areas; a second line serves the southwest part of the Valley from Rome into eastern Alabama; a third line between Chattanooga and

Meridian, Mississippi, serves Dade County; a fourth line operates in the southern part of the Valley. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad provides east-west service in the southern part of the Valley. The Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia Railway provides northeast-southwest service in the northwest Valley area.

Rail transportation facilities of the Coosa Valley enable carload shippers to obtain second to seventh morning delivery to Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Miami, the New York area and St. Louis. Shipping times are necessarily influenced by routing and the city of consignor. Interchange is carried out at Bremen, Cartersville, Cedartown, Rockmart and Rome.

Highways. Federal Interstate Highway 75, under construction, will serve the Coosa Valley area from Atlanta to Chattanooga. Federal Interstate Highway 20, also under construction, will serve the southern end of the Valley along its route between Atlanta and Birmingham, Alabama. Federal Interstate 59, between Chattanooga and New Orleans via Birmingham, will serve Dade County in the northwest corner of the Coosa Valley.

U. S. Highways 11, 27, 41 and 411 (north-south) in combination with U. S. Highways 76, 78 and 278 (east-west) complete the federal network of roadways in the Valley area. In addition, the state of Georgia maintains 24 north-south highways and 15 east-west highways.

Motor Freight Lines. Forty-eight common carrier motor freight lines are authorized to serve various cities and towns in the Valley, and no major community has less than seven authorized motor carriers. Of the 48 carriers, nine are authorized to handle intrastate shipments as well as interstate. Truckload shippers of the Coosa Valley area have second- and third-morning delivery service to Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Miami, New York, St. Louis and intermediate points.

Bus Service. Two nationwide bus systems--Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., and Continental Trailways Bus System--serve the Coosa Valley. The two companies are meeting the expanding needs of package-express shippers with frequent schedules and are providing passenger service to all points over direct routes or via connecting schedules. Southeastern Motor Lines, Inc., operates local east-west commuter service over an Atlanta-Carrollton route through the lower end of the Coosa Valley. Commuter service also is provided

by another company between Chattanooga and Fort Oglethorpe in the northwest part of the Valley. A municipal bus system is operated in Rome.

Air Service. Russell Field, near Rome, is served by commercial passenger-cargo schedules which facilitate connections at the Atlanta Municipal Airport (372 daily arrivals and departures) near the south end of the Valley and at Lovell Field in Chattanooga (64 daily arrivals and departures) near the north end of the Valley.

Pipe Lines. Southeastern Pipe Line Company and the Plantation Pipe Line Company operate north-south petroleum products pipe lines in the Coosa Valley. Plantation also traverses the southern Valley area with a second (east-west) transmission line. Southeastern maintains a pumping station and products terminal near Rome, while Plantation maintains similar facilities near Bremen.

Water Transportation. A long-range Coosa-Alabama river system project has been hopefully programmed for future barge navigation into the Coosa Valley area. Based upon current construction progress, existing plans, and engineering designs to date, this projected waterway could possibly provide for barge traffic between Mobile, Alabama, and Rome as early as 1968. The extent of congressional appropriations from future federal funds will understandably determine the final completion date.

Communications

Telephone. The General Telephone Company and the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company operate facilities in the Coosa Valley. In addition, Fairmount Telephone Company, Ringgold Telephone Company and Trenton Telephone Company operate independent systems. Direct distance dialing is provided in six communities.

Telegraph. Western Union Telegraph Company provides service throughout the Valley.

Newspapers. Eighteen newspapers are published in the Coosa Valley area. Two of these are dailies and 16 are weeklies. The largest has a daily circulation approaching 14,000.

Post Offices. There are 52 post offices and two contract stations

serving the Valley cities. Six of the 52 are Class 1 stations and 17 are Class 2 stations. Total 1960 receipts amounted to \$1,326,134.^{1/}

Power and Fuels

Electric Power. Georgia Power Company transmits and distributes electric power over most of the Coosa Valley area. Georgia Power's Plant Hammond, a 300,000 kw capacity steam-generating station, is centrally located at Coosa, near the center of the Valley. Power is transmitted at 110 and 66 kv, and the company's statewide generating facilities are interconnected.

The North Georgia Electric Membership Corporation serves parts of five counties. Two cities own and operate municipal distribution facilities.

Natural Gas. Southern Natural Gas Company operates a north-south transmission line into the central part of the Coosa Valley and an east-west line in the southern part of the area. This company supplies natural gas to lesser transmission lines owned by Atlanta Gas Light Company, the Valley's largest distributor-service company, and seven municipal supply organizations. Natural gas service is available in 24 cities and towns. Municipal facilities serve 10 of these communities.

Other Fuels. Liquid petroleum gases, fuel oils, and coal are available throughout the Valley area. Six liquid petroleum gas dealers distribute butane and propane from 15 separate bulk stations.

Fuel oils are available in bulk amounts, for residential and industrial purposes, from several dealers located in each county.

Coal can be purchased locally in virtually every community. It is obtainable through local brokers or may be purchased direct from Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia mines.

County-wide Facilities

Fire Protection. More than 30 fire stations, equipped with 52 pieces of apparatus, serve the communities in the Coosa Valley area. The Georgia Forestry Commission maintains 19 active lookout towers, 12 pickup trucks, and 19 fire control units within the 11 counties.

^{1/} Receipts and Classes of Post Offices, U. S. Post Office Department, July 1, 1961.

Police Protection. The Georgia Highway Patrol, 11 county sheriffs' departments, two county police departments, and 24 municipal police departments render police protection to the Coosa Valley area. Total municipal police personnel number 156, exclusive of highway patrolmen.

Schools. Two four-year, coeducational, liberal arts colleges with sound curricula are serving the expanding student bodies of the Coosa Valley communities. The Coosa Valley Vocational-Technical School provides high school graduates with an opportunity to develop machine skills and to obtain mechanical, electrical, and electronic training in modern, finely equipped classrooms, laboratories, and shops located on a new campus at Rome. This new school is training young people so that the labor demands of new industries entering the area can be met. The school also has sufficient facilities with which to train, without charge, the employees of manufacturers already established in the area.

In the Valley there are two private, college preparatory schools for boys, a private school for girls, and two Roman Catholic elementary schools.

There are 18 school districts in the Coosa Valley area; 11 of these are county systems and seven are independent (city) systems. During the 1960-61 school year, the systems' 2,072 teachers (exclusive of non-teaching principals) taught a total average daily attendance of 54,321 students. Thus, the teacher-pupil ratio was 1 to 26. There were 314 teachers with five years or longer teaching experience in Coosa Valley schools. Of the total average daily attendance, 37,425 pupils were in elementary grades and 16,896 were in high schools.

Medical. Fourteen general hospitals, with a combined capacity of 901 beds, are located in Coosa Valley cities. Upon the completion in early 1963 of a new 128-bed general hospital just south of Douglasville, the area will have one hospital bed available for about every 250 persons. In addition, the state of Georgia maintains in Floyd County a hospital for students of the Georgia State School for the Deaf at Cave Spring and a 2,000-bed tuberculosis hospital at Rome. The exceptional facilities of the latter institution permit the performance of delicate chest operations by area surgeons.

Thirteen health centers, several clinics, and a number of nursing homes complete the medical facilities in the Coosa Valley. The area also boasts a

cerebral palsy training center. One Coosa Valley hospital has a progressive patient-care program, the first of its kind to be instituted in the South.

There are more than 150 physicians and surgeons, almost 50 dentists, and over 250 registered nurses resident in the Valley area.

Recreation. The recreation facilities in the Coosa Valley are discussed for each of the individual counties in succeeding sections of this report. It should be noted, however, that a wide range of natural and other attractions are to be found in the area. Much development of recreational facilities remains to be completed to make possible the full development of the potentials offered by the area's creeks, rivers, lakes, mountains and forests. The rapid increase in boating, water skiing and other outdoor activities which has occurred in recent years simply points up the further development which can take place.

Man-made attractions are being steadily expanded and improved, from new golf courses with modern club facilities to state exhibits of early American Indian life and historic battlefields. Nearby Atlanta and Chattanooga provide the attractions of large metropolitan centers.

Industrial Development Activities. Much preparatory work in the field of industrial development has been completed by many Coosa Valley area organizations. Development programs are being carried out by 17 industrial development groups, variously operated as authorities, corporations, or companies. Six planned industrial districts exist, with five others being planned. There also are seven chambers of commerce engaged in industrial development work.

An industrial site handbook, a companion piece to this economic data handbook, has been prepared for the Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission by Georgia Tech's Industrial Development Division. This handbook, containing site drawings, aerial photographs, site data sheets, and evaluation sections, covers 170 separate industrial districts and sites and potential industrial tracts.

Established in 1961, the Georgia Tech office at Rome serves northwest Georgia and, under a contractual arrangement, provides technical assistance to the Coosa Valley Commission on a wide range of technical

subjects in the fields of industrial development and economic research. Technical assistance is available from this office not only to existing industry, but also to any manufacturer who contemplates establishment of a plant in the Coosa Valley.

BARTOW COUNTY

General Description

Location. Bartow County, in the southeast part of the Coosa Valley area, is a roughly square-shaped county of 463 square miles. It is bounded on the west, north, and east by Floyd, Gordon and Cherokee counties and on the south by Polk, Paulding and Cobb counties. Bartow County is on a direct line between Atlanta, 40 miles to the southeast, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, 70 miles to the northwest.

Topography. Being in that part of northwest Georgia known as the Valley and Ridge region, the county consists topographically of several partly merging valleys with broad and generally flat to rolling floors. These valley areas are partly separated by a number of short mountain ranges which create a distinctly rolling to moderately hilly terrain. The overall average county elevation is approximately 725 feet above sea level. The Etowah River flows from east to west through the county toward Rome, in adjoining Floyd County, where it joins the Oostanaula River to form the Coosa River. Lake Allatoona, formed by the 190-foot-high Allatoona Dam on the Etowah River, is in the southeastern part of the county. The primary purpose of this dam is to alleviate flooding in the Etowah River valley and to reduce flood heights at Rome. Other purposes are power generation, steam-flow regulation, and recreation.

Government. The government of Bartow County is by a Commissioner of Roads and Revenue. This commissioner, who is elected every four years by a countywide election, is responsible for the administration of county activities.

Taxes. The Bartow County tax rate for 1961 was \$60.25 for \$1,000 of assessed value and has averaged \$57.90 over the past five years. Applying to all property, the tax is based on 25 to 35 per cent of fair market value. The county had an outstanding indebtedness of \$660,000 in general obligation bonds for court house and hospital construction and \$386,000 in school bonds. General expenditures over the past five years were \$3,649,837.61, and the capital outlay was \$219,923.80.

Population. The 1960 U. S. Census of Population reported 28,267 persons

(15.2 per cent nonwhite) living in Bartow County, an increase of 3.3 per cent over the 1950 total of 27,370 residents. There are 7,737 households in the county, with an average of 3.65 persons per household. Approximately 69 per cent of the total county population is rural; the remaining 31 per cent live in the two largest communities--Cartersville and Adairsville--and in six smaller communities.

Cities. Cartersville is the county seat for Bartow County and the largest community with 8,668 residents. Adairsville, in the northwest part of the county, is the second largest community with 1,026 residents. The six smaller communities in the county are Kingston, White, Emerson, Euharlee, Taylorsville and Stilesboro, with population ranging from 695 in Kingston to 100 in Stilesboro.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. Manufacturing activities in Bartow County accounted for over 51 per cent of the wage and salary workers (except domestics) in January of 1962. The Georgia Department of Labor reported that 3,260 persons were employed in manufacturing, out of a total employment of 7,980 persons. Unemployment was 650 for the same period, for a percentage of 7.5 of the total civilian labor force of 8,630. Bartow County has a wide variety of manufactured products and, in 1958, had a value-added-by-manufacture of \$12,069,000. This was an increase of \$2.3 million over the 1954 figures.

There were 2,750 persons employed in the production of textile mill, apparel, and related textile products in January, 1962. In 1958, these products accounted for over \$8.6 million of the value added by manufacturing. Since 1959, over 140 employees have been added to the Bartow County plastics and chemical industries alone.

Agriculture. Agricultural and forestry employment was 560 in January of 1962, according to the Georgia Department of Labor. Due to the gently rolling topography of the central and southern sections of the county, adjacent to the east-west flowing Etowah River and Allatoona Lake, a large acreage is being utilized for agricultural production. Farm production for the years 1959 and 1954 is presented in Table 5.

Table 5

BARTOW COUNTY FARM PRODUCTION
(1959 and 1954)

<u>Livestock and Poultry Products Sold</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1954</u>
Cattle and calves	4,183	4,053
Hogs and pigs	8,558	4,977
Chickens, including broilers	3,364,920	822,757
Milk and cream (dollars)	643,655	353,849
Chicken eggs (dozens)	1,284,618	167,040
Turkeys raised	7,660	560
<u>Crops Harvested</u>		
Wheat (bushels)	63,698	41,319
Oats (bushels)	96,915	131,087
Corn for grain (bushels)	298,943	212,636
Cotton (bales)	14,043	14,265

Forestry. Forestry has become increasingly more important in Bartow County in recent years. The net volume of saw timber increased over 46.8 per cent between 1953 and 1961, or from 117.7 to 172.8 million board feet.

Commercial forest production during 1961 embraced 68.6 per cent of the total area of the county. The production and income to primary producers of timber increased appreciably in just a three-year period, according to the following data of the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Georgia:

	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stumpage Value</u>
Saw Timber, 1957	1,181,000 bd. ft.	\$ 22,657.00
Saw Timber, 1960	6,860,000 bd. ft.	199,540.00

Mining. Mining is one of Bartow County's most important economic activities. In 1960, Bartow County ranked eighth among Georgia's 159 counties in the value of mineral production, according to the U. S. Bureau of Mines Minerals Yearbook. That year's total of \$3,299,896 was a 14 per cent increase over the 1959 figure of \$2,888,907. In 1960, there were 12 mineral producers in the county. Besides the mining of crude ores, a

grinding plant to produce fillers and extenders from barite, kaolin, marble, mica and other minerals is located in Cartersville. Roofing granules from slate are manufactured in Flexatite by the Funkhouser Mills, a division of the Ruberoid Company. A limestone quarry, operated near Kingston by the Marquette Cement Manufacturing Company, is producing limestone for its plant at Rockmart, 18 miles to the southwest. The construction of a new cement plant near Atlanta has resulted in the purchase of 475 acres in central Bartow County for a limestone quarry.

Tourism and Recreation. Tourist attractions in the county are numerous and varied. Lake Allatoona, formed by backing up the waters of the Etowah River and its tributaries behind the 190-foot-high Allatoona Dam, has a shoreline of 270 miles. Red Top Mountain State Park, a fully-developed park area of 1,457 acres at Lake Allatoona, has boat launching areas, swimming beaches, picnic areas, tent and trailer camping areas, and concession stands. George Washington Carver State Park, a Negro recreation area also located on Lake Allatoona, embraces 345 acres and offers many of the same type recreational opportunities as does Red Top Mountain State Park.

Just one mile south of Cartersville are the Etowah Mounds, believed to be 1,000 years old and regarded as one of the finest Indian ceremonial and burial sites in the United States. A museum building, dedicated in 1958 and displaying the many artifacts which have been unearthed from the burial mounds, is open to the public.

These recreational facilities, all easily reached from U. S. Highway 41, are visited throughout the year by thousands of local and out-of-state visitors.

Wholesale and Retail Trade.^{1/} Wholesale trade activities for Bartow County ranked third in the Coosa Valley area, behind Floyd and Polk counties.

An increase of 30 per cent in retail sales was experienced between 1954 and 1958. Cartersville, the largest community and county seat, led the county in both wholesale and retail sales. Wholesale trade in 1958 and the increase of retail sales during the period from 1954 to 1958 are shown in the following table:

^{1/} U. S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. II, Retail Trade--Area Statistics, Georgia (1961), Vol. IV, Wholesale Trade--Area Statistics, Georgia (1961).

	<u>Bartow County</u>	<u>Cartersville</u>	<u>Remainder of County</u>
Wholesale trade - 1958	\$13,090,000	\$ 9,168,000	\$3,922,000
Retail trade - 1958	19,507,000	13,509,000	5,998,000
Retail trade - 1954	15,051,000	11,687,000	3,364,000

Service Industries. At the time of the 1958 Census of Business, there were 77 service establishments in the county with total receipts of \$1,571,000. These establishments employed 180 persons and had an annual payroll of \$382,000. Personal service firms accounted for about 35 per cent of all receipts.

Labor

Labor Force. The available labor supply from within a reasonable commuting distance was estimated at 3,000 in January, 1962, by the Georgia Department of Labor. These workers would come from surplus farm workers, those unemployed, some out-commuters, and housewives who would enter the labor market for attractive jobs. Also, a number of new workers would enter the labor force upon high school graduation. The Bartow County and Cartersville school systems graduated 246 students during the 1960-61 school year.

Manufacturing Employment. Manufacturing employment was 3,260 out of a total of 7,980 persons employed. Wage and salary workers, except domestics, numbered 6,320. The employment in manufacturing was distributed as follows:

Food and kindred products	120
Textile mill products	2,020
Apparel and other finished textile products	730
Lumber and wood products	40
Printing, publishing and allied industries	50
Stone, clay and glass products	140
Chemicals and allied products	140
Metals and machinery	10
All other manufacturing	10

Other categories and estimated employments were contract construction, 150; transportation, communications, electric, gas and sanitary services, 180; wholesale and retail trade, 1,190; finance, insurance and real estate, 110;

service, 360; government, 740; self-employed, 1,100; and all other non-manufacturing, 330.

Wage Rates. The range of wage rates for selected skills and occupations is listed below:^{1/}

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Range of wage rates</u>
Carpenters	\$ 1.60 - \$ 2.00 hour
Electricians	1.35 - 2.50 hour
Plumbers	3.00 - 5.00 hour
Painters	1.50 - 2.75 hour
Laborers, common	1.15 - 1.25 hour
Machinists	1.45 - 1.85 hour
Mechanics	1.25 - 2.00 hour
Welders	1.25 - 2.00 hour
Clerks, office	35.00 - 65.00 week
Secretaries	40.00 - 80.00 week

Natural Resources

Water. Water is plentiful in Bartow County. The Etowah River, which flows east-west through the county, has an average daily flow of 1,093 million gallons over a 17-year period as recorded at the Allatoona Dam above Cartersville; the minimum daily flow recorded here is 134 million gallons.^{2/} Throughout Bartow County most of the municipal water sources are drilled wells and springs or a combination of both. These wells yield from 10 to over 8,750 gallons per minute, from drilled holes of three- to 20-inch diameters and 100- to 500-foot depths.

Agriculture. Agricultural pursuits took place on approximately 56 per cent of the county's total acreage in 1959. In that year, there were 995 farms, compared with 1,519 in 1954 (unadjusted). Though farms were fewer in 1959, there was a substantial increase in production.

^{1/} Data from report of Georgia Department of Labor dated January, 1962.

^{2/} Thomson, M. T., and others, The Availability and Use of Water in Georgia. Georgia Department of Mines, Mining and Geology Bulletin 65, 1956, p. 125.

Forests. The timber reserves of Bartow County, estimated as of 1961 by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, were as follows:

<u>Species Group</u>	<u>Saw Timber</u> (million bd. ft.)	<u>All Timber</u> (thousand cords)
Pine	106.7	693
Other softwoods	-	-
Soft hardwoods	4.9	62
Hard hardwoods	<u>61.2</u>	<u>644</u>
Total	172.8	1,399

Minerals. The minerals being mined in Bartow County are, in order of value of output, barite, slate, limestone, iron ore, iron oxide pigments and manganiferous ores.^{1/}

A total of 293 workers were engaged in mining operations in the county, according to the 1960 Census of Population data on industry groups.

Transportation

Railroads. Bartow County is adequately served by two railroads. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad provides main-line service between Atlanta, Nashville and Cincinnati. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad has a branch line from Cartersville to Rockmart, where it makes east-west connections with the main line. Interchanges with the Southern Railway are made in Rockmart and with the Central of Georgia in Cedartown.

Highways. An excellent highway network puts Cartersville, the county seat, within easy reach of all major market areas in the Southeast. U. S. Highway 41 is a four-lane highway to Atlanta, 40 miles to the southeast, and a main artery north to Chattanooga. U. S. Highway 411, a four-lane route to Rome, allows access to all points to the west out of that city and is a main highway route north from Cartersville to Knoxville, Tennessee. Georgia Highways 3, 61, 293 and 113 (north-south) and 140 and 20 (east-west) are additional transportation routes. Interstate 75 will pass just east of Cartersville and connect Atlanta and Chattanooga.

Motor Freight Lines. There were 26 motor freight carriers authorized

^{1/} Vallely, James L., and Garland Peyton, "The Mineral Industry of Georgia," preprint from U. S. Bureau of Mines Minerals Yearbook 1960 (1961).

to serve Bartow County in interstate commerce, as of August 31, 1961.^{1/}
Most major southeastern market areas are served in one day by these carriers.

Bus Service. Both Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., and Continental Trailways Bus System provide passenger and package express services.

Air Service. Air transportation can be obtained at the Atlanta Municipal Airport, which is served by six major air carriers and one air freight line. This field is south of Atlanta, which is 40 miles southeast of Cartersville. Russell Field at Rome, 32 miles northwest, has two scheduled flights daily by Eastern Air Lines.

Communications

Telephone. The Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, which provides telephone service throughout the county, has a main office in Cartersville.

Telegraph. The Western Union Telegraph Company has telegraph facilities in almost all of the communities of Bartow County.

Newspapers. There are three newspapers in the county, all published at Cartersville.

Radio and TV Stations. Two radio stations broadcast from Cartersville, providing the county residents with an effective news service. Three stations in Rome and one in Calhoun also may be received at Cartersville. Television reception is excellent, with three Atlanta stations being received.

Post Offices. There are nine post offices in the county.

Power and Fuels

Electric Power. The Georgia Power Company provides electric power throughout the county. The city of Cartersville purchases power from the Georgia Power Company and distributes within the city through a municipally operated system.

^{1/} Data from Georgia Public Service Commission and SMCRC Tariff 500-D (Southern Group Guide), MF-ICC 1084, Southern Motor Carriers Rate Conference (1960).

Fuels. Natural gas is supplied in the county by the city of Cartersville to Cartersville, Kingston and White. Adairsville is constructing a municipal gas system and will receive gas from the transmission lines of the Southern Natural Gas Company near Rome.

Liquid petroleum gas, fuel oils, and coal are available from local dealers in Cartersville and Rome.

County-wide Facilities

Fire Protection. Fire protection is provided in a majority of the communities, and assistance is offered to areas adjacent to their city limits.

Police Protection. Police protection is provided by the sheriff's office, which has three men equipped with two patrol cars. A state patrol barracks is just outside the city of Cartersville and is staffed by 11 men with five vehicles.

Schools. There are two school systems in Bartow County--the Bartow County school system and the independent system of the city of Cartersville. The county school system maintains elementary and high schools in almost all of the communities in the county. During the 1960-61 school year, the nine elementary and four high schools in the county had a total average daily attendance of 4,670 students. With 158 teachers in this system, the teacher to pupil ratio was 1 to 30. Vocational courses are offered by the high schools in agriculture and home economics.

Medical. A private hospital in Cartersville, with a capacity of 25 beds, is the only medical facility in the county at the present time. A new, well equipped 60-bed hospital will be opened in the summer of 1962. The health office in Cartersville has a staff of one doctor and two nurses.

Recreation. Recreational facilities are more or less confined to the area around Cartersville. The Allatoona Lake area and the Etowah Mounds offer recreation and enjoyment to both residents and tourists. Tourist accommodations in the county number three hotels and eight modern motels, with a total of 221 rooms. There are six restaurants, with a total seating capacity of 566.

Cartersville

Cartersville, the county seat of Bartow County, is in the south central part of the county. This 5.7-square-mile city, the largest in the county, has a population of 8,668 in 2,576 households. Atlanta is 40 miles south-east and Chattanooga is 80 miles northwest.

Government

The city is governed by a four-member board of aldermen and a mayor, with the aid of a city manager.

Taxes. The tax rate for the city of Cartersville is \$20 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation on real and personal property. Actual assessment is 30 per cent of all property. The city has an outstanding indebtedness of \$555,000 in general obligation bonds and \$1,571,000 in revenue bonds. Expenditures during the past five years for capital outlay were \$183,443.06, while overall general expenditures were \$2,638,968.79. The 1962 budget for Cartersville totals \$2,106,085, which includes the expenses of the gas, electric and water departments.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. Thirteen new industries have been added to the Cartersville area in the past five years, including two new firms which are involved in start-up operations at the present time. During the past five years, there have been over 160,000 square feet of plant space added by existing manufacturers. Textile mills employ approximately 1,600 persons; an additional 1,200 persons are employed in other industries. Cartersville manufacturers produce a variety of products ranging from carpets, undergarments, deodorants, chemicals, tire cord, and foundry products to concrete products and mineral extenders and fillers.

Wholesale and Retail Trade. Cartersville is the principal wholesale and retail trade center in the county. A 13 per cent increase in retail sales--from \$11.7 to \$13.5 million--was realized from 1954 to 1958.^{1/} Out of 859 paid employees in retail establishments in the county in 1958, 642 were employed in Cartersville.

^{1/} U. S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. II, Retail Trade--Area Statistics, Georgia (1961).

Wholesale trade is limited primarily to Cartersville. In 1958, this city had 18 of the 22 wholesale establishments in the county and had sales totaling \$9.2 million or 70 per cent of the county total of \$13.1 million.

Service Industries. Selected service establishments in 1958 numbered 41 in the city, compared with 77 in the entire county. Total receipts for 1958 were \$1.1 million for Cartersville and \$0.4 million for the remainder of the county.

Government. The Georgia Department of Labor estimated in January, 1962, that 740 government workers were employed in the county. Cartersville, being the county seat, is the place of work for most of these employees.

Transportation

Railroads. Cartersville is served by two railroads providing service to the north, south and west. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad provides main line service between Atlanta, Nashville, and Cincinnati. This railroad offers four to five-day carload service to New York, Detroit and Chicago, while less-than-carload shipments require an additional four to seven days. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad operates a branch line from Cartersville to Rockmart, 20 miles to the southwest, where it connects with their main line route between Bessemer, Alabama, and Wilmington, North Carolina, via Atlanta. Shipping times over the Seaboard route are approximately the same as those of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Highways. Cartersville is on U. S. Highway 41, the north-south route between Chattanooga and Atlanta. U. S. Highway 411 is a direct route north to Knoxville and west via Rome into Alabama. Five Georgia highways provide the city with an excellent network of roads to all parts of the Coosa Valley and other northern areas of the State. Federal Interstate Highway 75, now under construction, is planned to pass east of Cartersville.

Motor Freight Lines. There are 26 common carrier motor freight lines authorized to serve Cartersville. A schedule of delivery times, in days, to selected cities from Cartersville is given below.

<u>Market Area</u>	<u>Truckload</u> (days)	<u>Less-than- Truckload</u> (days)
Chicago	2	2
Detroit	6	6
Jacksonville	1	3
New Orleans	1	3
New York	3	3
Tulsa	2	4

Bus Service. Two bus lines offer service to Cartersville for both package express shipments and passengers. Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., and Continental Trailways Bus System offer north-south bus service with 18 trips south and 19 north. Major connection points are Atlanta, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Birmingham.

Air Service. Air transportation is available at either Russell Field at Rome or the Atlanta Municipal Airport. Russell Field offers two arrivals and two departures daily by Eastern Air Lines, Inc. The Atlanta Municipal Airport is served by six commercial air lines which have a total of over 370 daily flights. A cargo freight carrier also serves the Atlanta airport, and complete service is available for itinerate air traffic.

Communications

Telephone. The Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company provides telephone service for Cartersville and the county. Cartersville, where the company maintains a business office, has direct-distance dialing.

Telegraph. A Western Union Telegraph Company office is located in downtown Cartersville.

Newspapers. The community is well supplied with newspapers. Three newspapers are published in Cartersville and subscribed to throughout the county. The Daily Tribune News is a daily paper, except for week ends, with a circulation of 3,895. The Weekly Tribune News is a weekly and has a circulation of 3,495. The Bartow Herald, published weekly, has a circulation of 2,790.

Radio and TV Stations. There are two radio stations in Cartersville--WBHF and WKRW. Television reception from three Atlanta stations is excellent.

Post Office. The first-class post office in Cartersville had 1960 receipts of \$118,368.

Power and Fuels

Electric Power. The city of Cartersville's municipally owned electric distribution system obtains its electricity from the Georgia Power Company. Four 110,000- and two 44,000-volt transmission lines of Georgia Power Company supply the community's distribution system which has a normal voltage of 11,000 volts. Present substation capacity is 13,000 kva, and peak demand experienced to date has been 8,000 kw. Industrial rates for electric power are available.

Natural Gas. Cartersville has a municipal gas system which distributes natural gas from the transmission lines of the Southern Natural Gas Company. The city supplies gas to the community through 6-inch, 4-inch, and 2-inch lines under 20 lbs. pressure and to the industrial district through a 4-inch line under 270 lbs. pressure. The transmission line into the system is served by an 8-inch supply lateral that can carry up to 12 million cubic feet of gas per day under 300 lbs. pressure. A peak demand of five million cubic feet has been experienced. The city supplies industrial customers outside the corporate city limits, but some industries outside the city limits are supplied by the Atlanta Gas Light Company.

Other Fuels. Liquid petroleum gas, fuel oil, and coal are available through local dealers.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. The city provides fire protection for the community and surrounding areas. There are nine paid and 16 volunteer firemen who operate three fully equipped fire engines. The South-Eastern Underwriters Association has given Cartersville a fire insurance rating of 6. The city will make arrangements with industry to answer alarms outside the corporate limits.

Police Protection. Police protection is provided by a 13-man force with three patrol cars. Regular patrols at night are provided.

Water. Cartersville obtains its water from the Etowah River, which has an average daily flow of 1,093 million gallons at the Allatoona reservoir above Cartersville. The city water system has a storage capacity of one million gallons and daily pumping and filtering capacities of six

and three million gallons, respectively. The average maximum daily usage is two million gallons.

Sewers. The city presently does not have a sewage disposal plant, but engineering planning is now being done on a plant of three million gallons capacity. The sanitary and storm sewers in the city discharge into the Etowah River below Cartersville.

Schools. The city of Cartersville has an independent school system. There is a total of four elementary, one junior high, and two high schools. These seven schools had a combined total average daily attendance of 2,342 for the 1960-61 school year. With a total of 108 teachers employed during that year, the teacher-to-pupil ratio was 1 to 22. Vocational training is provided in industrial arts, mechanical drawing, home economics and commercial subjects.

Cartersville is within 40 miles of institutions of higher learning in Atlanta, and there are two colleges and a vocational-technical school in Rome, 27 miles northwest of Cartersville.

Medical. The present hospital in Cartersville is a 25-bed, privately operated facility, with a staff of six doctors, two registered nurses, nine practical nurses, and two orderlies. This hospital is to close its doors as soon as the new hospital (see below) is opened.

A new 60-bed general hospital is now under construction in Cartersville and should be completed by the summer of 1962. This new county hospital, Sam Howell Memorial Hospital, will have a staff of eight doctors, six registered nurses, and 40 practical nurses and orderlies. The new facility will have one major and one minor operating room; special equipment will include a 300 MA diagnostic X-ray machine, electrocardiograph, cardiophone and cardioscope. A blood bank is available, as is a laboratory equipped to handle most tests.

Banks. There are two banks in Cartersville, one a member of the Federal Reserve system and the other a member of the State system. Deposits in these banks totaled \$14,798,450.56 on December 30, 1961; total resources were \$16,422,097.79. The capital and surplus total at the First National Bank of Cartersville was \$900,000, while the Cartersville Bank had a total of \$400,000.

Recreation. The city has a full-time recreation staff to administer a year-round recreational program. The general fund of the city of Cartersville annually budgets approximately \$22,000 for operational expenses and \$8,000 for capital expenses. Recreational activities center around four playgrounds, a nine-hole golf course, a municipal swimming pool and three tennis courts, a movie theater with a capacity of 900, and a drive-in theater with spaces for 250 cars.

Cartersville has many recreational areas within a few minutes driving time. The Etowah Mounds--an Indian burial ground--Lake Allatoona, and two Georgia state parks offer attractions to the sightseer as well as to those interested in boating, swimming and camping.

Churches. Cartersville has churches of six Protestant faiths and one Catholic church. A Jewish synagogue is located 27 miles northwest in Rome. There are other denominations in Rome as well as at Marietta, also 27 miles distant from Cartersville.

Accommodations. The three hotels in Cartersville have a total of 90 rooms. Five motels, three of which are AAA rated, have a total of 86 rooms. Three restaurants have a combined capacity for 328 persons. Some 12 other facilities provide space for groups of from 75 to 400.

Future Programs. The opening of a third industrial district of more than 140 acres and the addition during the summer of 1962 of two new industries reflect the vigor of the industrial development program in this community. City and county officials and the local Chamber of Commerce work closely with the Bartow Industrial Development Corporation in the solicitation of new industry. With the continuing professional assistance of the staff of the Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission, Cartersville is developing a full-scale planning program.

Industrial Development Agencies. The Bartow Industrial Development Corporation is a nonprofit organization with no capital authorized. In the past, this group has purchased land and constructed buildings for industrial use. The corporation stands ready to work in every way to aid, assist and

promote the development and expansion of business concerns and opportunities in Cartersville and Bartow County.

Industrial Sites. Several industrial sites are now available in the new industrial district, with all utilities installed and a rail spur provided by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. This industrial area is only one-quarter of a mile from U. S. Highways 41 and 411--major routes to Atlanta, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and other points.

Adairsville

Adairsville, in the northwestern part of Bartow County, has 1,026 residents, making it the second largest community in the county. The city has an area of 0.78 square miles within its circular city limits. Over the past 10 years, the community has had a 10 per cent increase in population or 110 new residents.

Government

Adairsville has a mayor-council form of government.

Taxes

The tax rate for Adairsville is \$10 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation on real and personal property. The assessment is based on 30 per cent of fair market value. The community has an outstanding indebtedness of \$42,000 in revenue bonds.

Economic Activities

The principal industry of Adairsville is the manufacture of textile mill and allied products. Five firms, employing approximately 275 people, perform textile operations which range from the manufacture of wearing apparel, chenille rugs and spreads to the rubberizing of chenille rugs.

There are several retail sales outlets in Adairsville but, due to the proximity of Cartersville, Calhoun and Rome, a large part of the retail buying is done in those cities.

Transportation

Railroads. Adairsville is on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga. Shipments of carload lots

from Adairsville to New York and Detroit take five days, while less-than-carload shipments require five to seven days; carload shipments to Chicago take four days and less-than-carload shipments take eight days.

Highways. U. S. Highway 41, which passes through Adairsville, connects to northern points through Chattanooga and to southern points via Atlanta. State Highway 140, which crosses the county east-west, connects on the east with U. S. Highway 411 to Knoxville and on the west with Georgia Highway 53 to Rome.

Motor Freight Lines. Sixteen motor freight carriers are authorized to serve Adairsville. Major market areas, such as New York and Chicago, are only two and three days away for both truckload and less-than-truckload lots.

Bus Service. The Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., serves Adairsville with five regularly scheduled buses to the south and three to the north, providing both package express and passenger services.

Air Service. Russell Field at Rome, 18 miles to the west, has air passenger and freight services provided by Eastern Air Lines, Inc. There are two scheduled flights daily between Atlanta and Chattanooga. The Atlanta Municipal Airport, 69 miles to the southeast, has over 370 daily flights. Lovell Field in Chattanooga, 76 miles northwest of Adairsville, is served by five major air lines.

Communications

Telephone. The Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company provides telephone service to Adairsville, handling the business from their Rome office, 17 miles to the southwest.

Telegraph. The Western Union Telegraph Company provides telegraph service through an office in Adairsville.

Newspapers. Adairsville has no newspaper, but residents subscribe to the Rome and Cartersville papers which are delivered daily.

Post Office. Adairsville has a new second-class post office building. Total receipts for 1960 were \$10,571.

Power and Fuels

Electric Power. The Georgia Power Company furnishes electric power to Adairsville through a 66,000 volt transmission line and a substation of 2,514 kva capacity. Industrial rates are available upon request to the Georgia Power Company.

Fuels. Construction on an Adairsville municipal gas system should start by the summer of 1962. The supply lateral will connect with the Southern Natural Gas Company's transmission line from its Rome station, 17 miles southwest of Adairsville.

Liquid petroleum gas, fuel oil, and coal are available in the area from local dealers.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. The community has an eight-man volunteer fire-fighting force equipped with one fire engine. Fire calls outside the city limits will be answered by the department. The South-Eastern Underwriters Association has assigned a fire insurance rating of 8 to Adairsville.

Police Protection. Two full-time policemen, equipped with one patrol car, provide police protection. Regular patrols are scheduled throughout 24-hour periods.

Water. Adairsville receives its water from Louis Spring, about two miles west of town. The water plant has a pumping capacity of 200,000 gallons. Storage capacity of the system is 256,000 gallons.

Sewers. The town has an Imhoff disposal plant with a capacity of 47,000 gallons, sufficient to accomodate 2,500 people. At present, 65 per cent of the town's water customers are served by this facility.

Schools. The Bartow County school system maintains an elementary school and a high school in Adairsville. The total average daily attendance for the two schools during the 1960-61 school year was 725. With 24 teachers, the teacher-pupil ratio was 1 to 30.2. Vocational training courses in home economics and agriculture are offered in the high school.

Medical. Adairsville presently has no medical facilities. Due to adequate hospital facilities in both Rome and Calhoun, most residents go to one

or the other of these communities for medical care. When completed, the new county hospital in Cartersville will provide Adairsville and other community residents with needed services. A county health office in Cartersville has a staff of one doctor and two nurses.

Banks. The one bank in Adairsville had total deposits of \$1,294,288.57, total capital and surplus of \$100,000, and total resources of \$1,491,797.95, as of December 31, 1961. The Bank of Adairsville is a State system member.

Churches. Baptist, Christian, Church of Christ, Church of God and Methodist churches offer services in Adairsville. Calhoun and Rome have houses of worship for most other faiths.

Accommodations. The three motels on U. S. Highway 41 have a total of 45 rooms. Two restaurants are operated in connection with these motels. There are five meeting places that have space for groups of from 75 to 100.

Future Programs. At present, no industrial development group exists in Adairsville. However, local civic organizations have been cooperating to help promote small business and industrial expansion in the community.

Industrial Sites. Adairsville has several industrial sites which are accessible to all available utilities. These sites are described in detail on pages 29-35 of the Coosa Valley Industrial Site Handbook.

Kingston

Kingston is the third largest community in Bartow County, with a 1960 population of 695. Located in the west central part of the county, the town is eight miles directly south of Adairsville and 12 miles northwest of Cartersville. Kingston is oriented for most services, excepting county business, toward Rome, 13 miles to the west in adjoining Floyd County.

Government

Kingston has a mayor-aldermanic form of government. The current ad valorem tax rate is \$5.00 per \$1,000 assessed valuation on real and personal property. Assessment is at 30 to 35 per cent of actual value. The city has no general obligation or revenue bonds currently outstanding.

Economic Activities

The Kingston Pipe Company and the J. W. Martin Gin Company, the only employers in the community, work approximately 16 people. Most of the employed persons in Kingston are out-commuters to Rome, Cartersville and Marietta.

Transportation

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad gives Kingston rail service between Atlanta and Chattanooga. There were 16 motor freight carriers authorized to give Kingston interstate services as of August 31, 1961. Georgia Highway 20 and U. S. Highway 411 connect Kingston with Cartersville, 12 miles to the east, and with Rome, 13 miles to the west.

Power and Fuels

The Georgia Power Company provides electric power and the City of Cartersville Gas Company provides natural gas to Kingston.

Communications

The Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company provides telephone service, handling the operation through its Cartersville business office. Kingston has a third-class post office.

Community Facilities

The community water source is two deep wells. Fire protection is by a 12-man volunteer force, equipped with one fire engine. Police protection is by the county sheriff's office.

The Bartow County school system has an elementary school in Kingston. For the 1960-61 school year, the average daily attendance for grades 1-8 was 204. There were, during that same period, eight teachers, giving a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 25.5.

White

The incorporated community of White, 10 miles north of Cartersville, had a 1960 population of 439, making this the fifth largest community in the county.

The community has a mayor-council form of government. The tax rate is \$5.00 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

Economic Activities

Kingston Mills, Inc., is the community's only industry. Approximately 140 persons are employed in the plant which manufactures carpeting. White is oriented toward Cartersville, and all services are obtained there.

Transportation

The main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad goes through White. There are nine motor freight carriers authorized to serve White. The Continental Trailways Bus System provides passenger and freight service between Atlanta, Chattanooga and Knoxville. Air transportation can be obtained in either Rome or Atlanta.

Communications

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company both serve White. There is a third-class post office, with 1960 receipts of \$6,668. The three Bartow County newspapers circulate here, along with the Atlanta papers.

Power and Fuels

The Georgia Power Company provides electric power to the community of White. White has recently completed construction of a natural gas line from the Cartersville municipal gas system. Liquid petroleum gas, coal and fuel oils are available.

Community Facilities

White receives its water supply from deep wells and has community storage facilities of 100,000-gallon capacity. The community has fire protection by a six-man volunteer force, equipped with one fire engine. Police protection is given by the sheriff's office, with regular patrols at night.

An elementary school is maintained here by the Bartow County school system. The 1960-61 daily attendance averaged 174; there were six teachers, giving a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 29.

White has several industrial sites on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad

which are accessible to utilities. White has a good business climate in which to establish industry, and local service organizations are interested in helping in any way possible.

Emerson

The incorporated community of Emerson, only two miles southeast of Cartersville and 38 miles from Atlanta, had a 1960 population of 666. It has a mayor-council form of government. This community has recently embarked on a program of residential building, but all major retail purchases and services are obtained in Cartersville.

Stilesboro and Taylorsville

Stilesboro and Taylorsville are communities on Georgia Highway 113, just southwest of Cartersville. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad branch line to Rockmart, in adjoining Polk County, passes through these two communities.

CATOOSA COUNTY

General Description

Location. Catoosa County, which contains 167 square miles, is bounded on the north by the Tennessee-Georgia state line, on the west and south by Walker County, and on the east and south by Whitfield County. The city limits of Chattanooga are approximately two miles from the northwest corner of the county. Atlanta is 105 miles to the southeast.

Topography. The Catoosa County terrain is rolling, with alternate valleys and ridges that run northeasterly and southwesterly. Elevations range from about 650 feet to more than 1,400 feet above sea level, with the maximum heights being reached on Taylor Ridge.

Government. The county is governed by an elected Commissioner of Roads and Revenue.

Taxes. The county tax rate on real and personal property is \$76.50 (including a \$24 County School District levy) per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value averages 10 to 12 per cent of the present market value. The county had \$77,000 of general obligation bonds and no revenue bonds outstanding, as of December 31, 1961. The county total assessed valuation was \$7,604,770 in 1961.

Population. Catoosa County has shown a population growth from 15,146 persons in 1950 to 21,101 in 1960, or an increase of 39.3 per cent during the period. Population density in the northwest corner of the county is increasing rapidly, due to the influx of the Chattanooga population overflow into suburban areas. The county population reflects a net in-migration of 2,683 persons during the 1950-60 decade. Almost 33 per cent of the population is urban. In 1960, there were 10,611 females and 10,490 males.

Cities. The county seat is Ringgold, with a 1960 population of 1,311. This city is a short distance north and east of the center of the county. Fort Oglethorpe, a former military reservation, is the largest city in Catoosa County, with a 1960 population of 2,251. It is in the northwestern part of the county, in a relatively densely populated area. Smaller communities include Graysville, Boynton, Lakeview, Wood Station, and Catoosa Springs.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. The 1958 Census of Manufactures indicated that 580 people were employed in manufacturing in the county. The manufacturing payroll at that time was \$2,220,000, and value added by manufacture amounted to \$4,534,000. This compared favorably with the 1954 Census of Manufactures, which listed 351 manufacturing employees and value added by manufacture of \$1,295,000.

Since 1958, a considerable industrial expansion has occurred. A 1962 Georgia Department of Labor estimate revealed that manufacturing employment totaled 720. About 75 per cent of this employment was in carpet and rug manufacturing. Some of the other industrial products included furniture, prefabricated houses, metal products, lumber, feed supplements, and meat products.

Agriculture. At the time of the 1959 Census of Agriculture, there were 561 farms in the county, as compared with 833 in 1954. The 1959 Census also indicated that 50,888 acres (47.6 per cent of the Catoosa County total land area) were in farms, including 19,368 acres of woodland. In 1954, there were 64,247 acres in farms. The average size farm contained 90.7 acres in 1959; approximately 390 farms were below this average in size. The major crops were corn (92,527 bushels), oats (17,140 bushels), and cotton (706 bales). Other crops included tobacco, barley, sorghums and wheat. These figures indicate the decreasing relative importance of agriculture in the economy.

Forests. Of the 11 counties in the Coosa Valley, Catoosa has the smallest percentage (52.1) of its total area in forest land. There are several timber processors. Saw timber production in 1960 was 1,600,000 board feet with a stumpage value of \$42,600. Pulpwood production of 2,174 standard cords had a stumpage value of \$13,044.^{1/}

Mining. No present mining activities exist in the county, nor is there a record of past mining. However, crushed limestone and lime formerly were produced in the vicinity of Graysville where ruins of old lime kilns still exist.

^{1/} Unpublished data from Cooperative Extension Service, The University of Georgia.

Tourism and Recreation. Tourist attractions include the Chickamauga Battlefield, part of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park in the Fort Oglethorpe area. Here, in 1863, occurred the greatest success of the Confederate Army in the West. The battlefield is well marked, and a center for visitors provides information. Nearby are the Point Park, Lookout Mountain, and the Chattanooga battlefields. Near Ringgold is the site of the capture of the locomotive "General" after the great locomotive chase during the Civil War. Lake Winnepesaukah, a privately developed lake and amusement center, is in the northwest part of the county. The Chattahoochee National Forest extends into the western half of the county. Considerable tourist income is generated by these attractions and is reflected in the retail sales figures for foodstuffs and auto and gas service stations.

Retail Trade. Retail sales in Catoosa County in 1960, according to Sales Management, amounted to \$8,696,000, although the effective buying income was reported as three times larger, or \$27,896,000. Much of this income is spent in nearby Chattanooga.

The cash income of \$4,624 per household, as given by Sales Management, is a relatively high figure for this part of Georgia.

The 1958 Census of Business showed 225 jobholders in 138 retail trade establishments, with total sales of \$7,295,000; these sales were primarily in foodstuffs, auto and gas service stations, lumber, building materials and hardware, and general merchandise.

Wholesale Trade. The 1958 Census of Business showed six wholesale establishments with sales of \$377,000. Nearby Chattanooga is a regional trade center that provides the Catoosa County area with complete wholesale facilities.

Service Industries. Service industries in 1958 totaled 59, with receipts of \$656,000. Personal services accounted for \$223,000 or 34 per cent of the total receipts. In 1954, there were only 32 establishments with receipts of \$347,000.

Government. Government employment in Catoosa County engages a large part of the labor force (about 25 per cent). Nearly half the people in government employment work at the large tri-county hospital in Fort Oglethorpe.

Labor

Labor Force. Of the county's 7,130 resident labor force, 4,759 worked outside Catoosa County, according to the 1960 Census. This reflects the mobility of the area's labor and the influence of Chattanooga and other industrial centers.

The Georgia Department of Labor estimates the county civilian labor force (based on place of work) to be 3,230, including 170 unemployed, as of January, 1962. The labor market area includes Walker, Whitfield and Murray counties as well as Catoosa County, and the estimated available workers in this labor market area is 4,500. It is estimated that this available labor force is divided as follows: 750 skilled, 2,500 semi-skilled and 1,250 unskilled.

Distribution of employed workers, as estimated by the Georgia Department of Labor for January, 1962, is shown by various categories in Table 6.

Table 6
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED WORKERS IN CATOOSA COUNTY
(January, 1962)

Employment	3,060
Nonfarm	2,720
Wage and Salary workers, except domestics	2,030
Manufacturing	720
Textile mill products	580
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	30
Metals and machinery	20
All other manufacturing	90
Contract construction	30
Transportation, communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	30
Wholesale and retail trade	270
Finance, insurance and real estate	10
Service	100
Government	870
Self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics	690
Farm and forestry	340

Wage Rates. Wage rates for selected occupations in Catoosa County are as follows:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Range of Wage Rates</u>
Carpenters	\$ 1.75 - \$ 3.30 hr.
Electricians	2.00 - 3.75 hr.
Plumbers	2.50 - 3.85 hr.
Painters	1.50 - 2.25 hr.
Laborers	1.15 - 1.40 hr.
Machinists	1.75 - 2.66 hr.
Mechanics	1.50 - 2.15 hr.
Welders	1.75 - 3.50 hr.
Clerks, office	45.00 - 55.00 wk.
Secretaries	60.00 - 85.00 wk.

Wage rates in Catoosa County are somewhat influenced by the rates prevailing at nearby Chattanooga.

Natural Resources

Water. Surface water is available from the various branches and tributaries of Chickamauga Creek which effectively drain the entire county. Northwestern Catoosa County is supplied by the City Water Company of Chattanooga, whose supply source is the Tennessee River. Ground water supplies are undeveloped although some springs exist.

Forests.^{1/} Forest resources include 96.5 million board feet of saw timber. Of this total, 78 per cent or 75.7 million board feet are in hard hardwoods, the remainder is in pine or soft hardwoods. Forests cover 59,500 acres of land.

Minerals. No commercial mineral deposits are known in Catoosa County.

Transportation

Railroads. One main-line railroad, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, traverses Catoosa County. From Chattanooga, its route is in a southeasterly direction to Ringgold and thence in the same general direction to Atlanta. The Tennessee Valley Authority owns a lead track from the Central of Georgia main line to Fort Oglethorpe.

^{1/} Preliminary Forest Survey Statistics for North Georgia, 1961,
U. S. Forest Service, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station (1961).

Highways. Catoosa County is served by U. S. Highways 27, 41 and 76. Federal Interstate Highway 75, now under construction, and Georgia Highways 1, 2, 3, 146, 151 and 218 complete the road pattern.

Motor Freight Lines.^{1/} Twenty-seven interstate freight lines, of which five are also intrastate carriers, are authorized to serve in the county.

Bus Service. Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., maintains daily schedules to the principal communities of the county, providing both passenger and package express services.

Air Service. The nearest airport is Lovell Field in Chattanooga, 14 miles from Fort Oglethorpe and 20 miles from Ringgold. This airport has 64 arrivals and departures daily and is served by five air lines: Braniff, Delta, Eastern, Southern and United.

Water. A number of barge lines serve Chattanooga via the Tennessee River, offering service throughout the Inland Waterways system.

Communications

Telephone and Telegraph. Two telephone companies operate in Catoosa County, as does the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Newspapers. Two weekly county newspapers are published.

Post Offices. Ringgold, Fort Oglethorpe, and Graysville have post offices.

Power and Fuels

Electric Power. The Georgia Power Company and the North Georgia Electric Membership Corporation distribute power to Catoosa County. Ringgold is served by the former and Fort Oglethorpe by the latter. Dependable electric power service for industry is available throughout the county.

Fuels. Natural gas is not available in the county at present. Liquid petroleum gas and fuel oil are distributed throughout Catoosa County. Kentucky and Tennessee coals are available from local and Chattanooga dealers.

^{1/} Authorized to serve as of August 31, 1961, as reported by Georgia Public Service Commission and SMCRC Tariff 500-D (Southern Group Guide), MF-ICC 1084, Southern Motor Carriers Rate Conference (1960).

County-wide Facilities

Fire Protection. Fire protection is limited primarily to the principal communities and their environs. One of the Ringgold fire trucks is available to answer county fire calls. The Georgia Forestry Commission maintains one active lookout tower, one pick-up truck, and one fire control unit in Catoosa County.

Police Protection. County-wide police protection is provided by the County Sheriff's Department, which has a force of nine, including part-time help. The cities of Ringgold and Fort Oglethorpe each have a uniformed police force.

Schools. There are 10 elementary schools and three high schools in the county system, with 178 teachers and a total average daily attendance of 5,172. The teacher-to-pupil ratio in the county is 1 to 29.1. High school vocational courses include agriculture, home economics and industrial arts.

Water. The Catoosa County Water District, which buys its water from the City Water Company of Chattanooga, supplies the north-central part of the county.

Medical. The John L. Hutcheson Memorial Tri-County Hospital in Fort Oglethorpe serves Catoosa, Dade and Walker counties. There is also a county health office in Ringgold.

Industrial Development Agencies. Catoosa Industries Corporation has been formed to assist in the development of the county.

Ringgold

Government

Ringgold, the county seat, includes 3.5 square miles within its corporate limits. The city has grown moderately from 1,192 persons in 1950 to 1,311 in 1960, of which 200 are Negroes. City government is by a Mayor and Council.

Taxes

The city property tax rate is \$12.50 per \$1,000 assessed valuation, with assessment being 30 per cent of present market value. Ringgold's

general obligation bond indebtedness was \$52,000 and revenue bond indebtedness was \$149,000, as of December 31, 1961. The total assessed valuation of the city in 1961 was \$1,691,969.

Economic Activities

The principal industries in Ringgold manufacture rugs and chenille products and employ over 500 people. Feed supplement, metal products, ice, dairy and food products, and lumber are other locally manufactured items. Ringgold is the trade center for the immediate area only.

Transportation

Railroads. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad main line goes through Ringgold. Major interchange points are Chattanooga, Memphis and Atlanta. Carload shipments can be made to Chicago in three days and to Detroit and New York in six days. Less-than-carload shipments to these points require approximately 12 days.

Highways. The city is now served by U. S. Highway 41 (north-south) and U. S. Highway 76 (east-west). Georgia Highways 2, 3 and 151 also converge in Ringgold. Federal Interstate Highway 75, now under construction, will pass close to downtown Ringgold and will provide the city with a modern super highway route to Atlanta and Chattanooga.

Motor Freight Lines. Twenty interstate motor freight lines are authorized to serve Ringgold. Three of these are also certified for intrastate service. These lines provide two-day service to Chicago, Detroit and New York. Less-than-truckload service to Chicago and New York takes three days; similar service to Detroit takes four days.

Bus Service. Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., operates four northbound and five southbound buses daily, providing passenger and package express service to Chattanooga, Atlanta and points beyond.

Air Service. Lovell Field, Chattanooga, 20 miles north of Ringgold, provides both passenger and freight service. There are 64 daily arrivals and departures by five air lines.

Communications

Telephone and Telegraph. The Ringgold Telephone Company serves Ringgold and environs. Western Union Telegraph Company has an office in the city.

Newspapers. The Catoosa County News, with a circulation of 1,525, is published weekly.

Post Offices. The post office is Class 2, with postal receipts of \$31,250 in 1960.

Power

The Georgia Power Company serves the community with a 110 kv transmission line and a substation rated at 5,000 kva. Industrial rate schedules C-9 to 11 are available on request. Dependable electric power service is obtained through an interconnected power system for all industrial purposes.

Community Facilities

Fire and Police Protection. Ringgold has one fire station, with two fire engines, operated on a volunteer basis with 18 fire fighters. One of the fire engines is available for county calls. The city has a Class 8 insurance rating with the South-Eastern Underwriters Association.

The police department, consisting of three uniformed officers, uses patrol cars for regular day and night patrols.

Water. City water comes from South Chickamauga Creek. The city system can pump and filter 500,000 gallons per day and has an elevated storage capacity of 225,000 gallons. Maximum daily consumption of record is 400,000 gallons.

Plans have been drawn for a new water plant, with a rated capacity of 1,500,000 gallons per day, and a new storage tank of 750,000 gallons. This new plant and storage tank should be in operation in the spring of 1963.

Sewers. Ringgold has sanitary and storm sewers. A sewage treatment plant, with a daily capacity of 240,000 gallons, is large enough to accommodate a population of 6,400.

Schools. There are five county system schools within the city--three elementary and two high schools. There is a total of 64 teachers, the

average daily attendance is 1,728 (reflecting a large proportion of students from areas outside the city), and the pupil-to-teacher ratio is 27 to 1. Agriculture, home economics, and industrial arts are vocational courses given in the high schools.

Medical. The John L. Hutcheson Memorial Tri-County Hospital, in nearby Fort Oglethorpe, is an area hospital. This is a 147-bed hospital that provides short-term, progressive patient care with 176 doctors and 24 registered nurses on its staff. A county health office is in Ringgold.

Banks. Ringgold has one commercial bank, the Bank of Ringgold, with deposits of \$2,227,637, total resources of \$2,454,677, and capital and surplus of \$150,000, as of June, 1961. It is a state bank.

Recreational and Cultural Facilities. Area recreational facilities include nearby camping areas, lakes, mountains, resorts and tourist attractions. Ringgold has a summer sports program, a football field, and a baseball diamond. Chattanooga's many recreational and cultural attractions are only 16 miles away.

Churches. The following denominations have churches in Ringgold: Baptist, Church of Christ, Church of God, Methodist and Presbyterian. Other denominations can be found in Chattanooga.

Industrial Sites. There are a number of industrial sites in and near Ringgold. These sites are described on pages 41-42 and 45-68 in the Coosa Valley Industrial Site Handbook. Local citizens are receptive to new industry.

Fort Oglethorpe

Fort Oglethorpe, a former military reservation, was incorporated in 1949 and now embraces 1.5 square miles within its city limits. This city evidenced a high rate of population growth in the 1950-60 decade, increasing from 692 persons to 2,251 persons--a gain of 226 per cent. This growth is due, in part, to its proximity to Chattanooga.

Government

A mayor and board of aldermen govern Fort Oglethorpe. There is a city

planning commission that is guiding the community growth through zoning controls and major street plans.

Taxes

The city property tax rate is \$5 per \$1,000 assessed valuation. Assessment is 66 2/3 per cent of present market value. The city has \$47,000 in general obligation bonds and \$92,000 in revenue bonds outstanding. Annual general city expenditures have averaged in excess of \$32,000 for the last four years.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing at Fort Oglethorpe provides employment for approximately 255 people, principally in rug and carpet plants. Other plants produce furniture, prefabricated homes, machine tools, and aluminum products. Retail, wholesale and service facilities serve the immediate area only.

Transportation

Railroads. The city is not served by rail, although the Tennessee Valley Authority owns a lead track that runs from the Central of Georgia main line to the city.

Highways. Fort Oglethorpe is served by U. S. Highway 27, a major north-south route, and Georgia Highways 1 and 2.

The State Highway Department is completing plans for the construction of the new four-lane route of State Highway 2 between Fort Oglethorpe and Ringgold. This improvement of that route will greatly facilitate access to Interstate Highway 75 from Fort Oglethorpe and will generally improve the cross-county traffic pattern.

Motor Freight Lines. Twenty-five interstate motor freight lines, three of which also are intrastate carriers, serve the city. One line maintains a local terminal. Truckload shipping time to Chicago, Detroit and New York is two days; less-than-truckload shipments require three days to Chicago and New York and four days to Detroit.

Bus Service. Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., provides 13 flag-stop schedules daily in a north-south direction.

Communications

Telephone and Telegraph. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company serves the city through the Chattanooga exchange, as does the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Newspapers. No local newspapers are published.

Post Office. The post office is a contract station.

Power

Electric power is supplied to Fort Oglethorpe by the Tennessee Valley Authority through the North Georgia Electric Membership Corporation. A 225,000 kva substation provides service to the city and part of Chattanooga. Transmission voltage to the city and area is 150 kv. Industrial schedules are available from the North Georgia Electric Membership Corporation.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. Fort Oglethorpe's fire station has three pieces of mobile equipment manned by one paid and 29 volunteer firemen. The city has a Class 7 insurance rating of the South-Eastern Underwriters Association.

Police Protection. A three-man police force conducts regular day and night patrols. This force is supplemented by the sheriff's force in the county.

Water. The city is supplied water from the Tennessee River, by the City Water Company of Chattanooga, through a 12-inch main. Three elevated tanks have 200,000 gallons storage capacity.

Sewers. Fort Oglethorpe has both sanitary and storm sewer systems and a sewage treatment plant with a 4,000-population-equivalent capacity.

Schools. The one elementary school inside the city limits is a part of the county system. The pupil-to-teacher ratio is 30 to 1. High school students attend the accredited Lakeview High School, approximately two miles north of Fort Oglethorpe.

Medical. The John L. Hutcheson Hospital, which serves three counties, is located in Fort Oglethorpe. It is a 147-bed, general short-term,

progressive care hospital, with 176 doctors and 24 registered nurses on the staff.

Banks. Banking facilities at Chattanooga provide adequate financing for all usual purposes.

Recreational and Cultural Facilities. The area around Fort Oglethorpe has many recreational features. Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain battlefields, Lake Winnepesaukah, and the lakes of the Tennessee River are the major points of interest.

Churches. Religious denominations with churches in Fort Oglethorpe include Baptist, Catholic, Church of Christ, Church of the Nazarene, and Episcopal. There are other denominations in Chattanooga.

Industrial Sites. Industrial sites in Fort Oglethorpe are scarce. A number of older industrial buildings are presently available in the city. Site information is given on pages 42 and 73-74 in the Coosa Valley Industrial Site Handbook.

CHATTOOGA COUNTY

General Description

Location. Chattooga County is situated in northwest Georgia, along the Alabama state line. Chattanooga is 40 miles to the north and Atlanta is 90 miles to the southeast. The county, covering 317 square miles is mainly in a broad valley of low rolling hills and fertile bottomlands, through which winds the Chattooga River in its general north-to-south passage. This tributary of the Coosa-Alabama river system serves the water needs of industry along its course.

Topography. The southern part of Lookout Mountain, drained by the South Fork of the Little River, occupies the northwest corner of the county, forming a scenic backdrop for field crops and pasture land. The eastern third consists of the rugged hills and narrow valleys of the Chattahoochee National Forests. Taylor Ridge traverses this forest reserve in a spinelike fashion from the north-northeast to south-southwest, creating a western boundary for the West Armuchee Creek drainage area.

Government. Chattooga County is governed by a Commissioner of Roads and Revenue who is elected for a term of four years.

Taxes. The current Chattooga County tax rate is \$66 per \$1,000 of assessed value and has averaged \$60 for the past five years. The tax applies to both real and personal property and is assessed on a basis of 33 1/3 per cent of market value. General county operations require \$44 of the rate; general obligation bonds, \$2; and school maintenance and operations, \$20. Property located in Trion is taxed at a rate of \$46 per \$1,000 assessed valuation as that city operates an independent school system. A county-wide program of property reappraisal and tax equalization has been ordered and should commence this year. The purpose of this project is to assure to the county adequate funds for effective services and to guarantee to the property owner fair and reasonable tax treatment.

Population. There were 19,954 persons, approximately 91 per cent native white, living in Chattooga County in 1960, according to the U. S. Bureau of the Census. The county has experienced a 29.5 per cent gain in population since 1930, a 14.4 per cent gain since 1940, and a 5.9 per cent loss since 1950.

Cities. Summerville (population 4,706), situated at the center of the county, provides hospital facilities, banking service, shopping outlets and recreational pursuits for the greater part of Chattooga County.

Trion (population 2,227), the second largest city in Chattooga County, is located six miles north of the county seat.

Three smaller communities, each having a population of less than 500, are Berryton, two miles west of Summerville; Lyerly, seven miles southwest; and Menlo, seven miles west.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. The major basic source of income in Chattooga County is manufacturing. Employment in this category in 1958 was approximately 4,275-- a figure relatively unchanged over recent years. Value added by manufacture increased from \$20.6 million in 1954 to \$22.8 million in 1958, according to the U. S. Census of Manufactures.

Manufacturing provides employment for 56 per cent of the total employed labor force in the county. Approximately 95 per cent of those employed in manufacturing are engaged in the output of textile mill products, apparel and other finished textile products.

Specific products manufactured in Chattooga County include finished piece goods, rugs and carpets, cotton duck, infants' and children's hosiery, cotton knitting yarns, work gloves, furniture and car upholstery, mattresses, dressed lumber, wood pallets, feeds, meat products and ice. Major employers in the area are Riegel Textile Corporation, Summerville Manufacturing Company, Georgia Rug Mill Division of Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, Montgomery Knitting Mill, Best Manufacturing Company and Harriet & Henderson Cotton Mills.

Agriculture. Farms and forests required the services of 550 persons in 1961, according to a Georgia Department of Labor report. Major agricultural products marketed by Chattooga County farmers include cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, chickens, milk and cream, eggs, wheat, oats, corn and cotton. In 1959, broilers, eggs, milk and cream, cattle, hogs and corn comprised the principal out-of-county sales of agricultural commodities.^{1/}

A detailed breakdown of 1959 farm production in Chattooga County, reported in terms of livestock and poultry products sold and major crops harvested, is shown in Table 7.

^{1/} U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 7
CHATTOOGA COUNTY FARM PRODUCTION
(1959)

<u>Livestock and Poultry Products Sold</u>	
Cattle and calves	3,376
Hogs and pigs	8,630
Chickens, including broilers	953,876
Milk and cream (dollars)	509,035
Chicken eggs (dozens)	3,208,109
<u>Crops Harvested</u>	
Wheat (bushels)	3,005
Oats (bushels)	12,580
Corn for grain (bushels)	194,058
Cotton (bales)	3,362

Forestry.^{1/} Forestry employment results from the production of pulpwood, sawmill operations, and planing mill operations. There is a pulpwood chipping installation in Chattooga County which adds to the overall activity. In 1960, the production of round pulpwood amounted to 8,903 cords for a stumpage value of \$53,418. The 1960 output represented an increase of 709 per cent over that of 1949. Production and income of primary producers of timber for saw-timber amounted to 6,800,000 board feet and \$149,000, respectively, in 1960.

Retail and Wholesale Trade. Although there is a reasonably effective retail-wholesale industry, it still fails to retain a significant amount of the total purchasing dollar, due mainly to the absence of a sufficiently large population concentration. Chattooga County in 1960 had a cash income per household of \$4,476 and estimated total retail sales of some \$16 million.^{2/}

Mining. Between 1903 and 1942, more than 100,000 long tons of hematite iron ore were mined in Chattooga County.^{3/} Since that time, however, this

1/ Forest Survey Statistics for 1961, U. S. Forest Service, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station (1961).

2/ "Survey of Buying Power," Sales Management (May, 1961).

3/ Review of Southeastern Iron Ores Exclusive of the Birmingham District with Emphasis on the Silurian Hard Red Ores, U. S. Department of the Interior (1959).

basic industry has been relatively insignificant to the overall economy. In 1960, the Minerals Yearbook reported total value of mineral production as \$3,334. This was derived from the production of foundry sand by one operator. Continued growth and development in Georgia, however, should result in the eventual working of the better deposits of sand, gravel, dolomite, iron ore, shale, and limestone that underlie the county.

Tourism. Tourism, an often overlooked industry, is a basic income source yet to be developed in the county. At present, income from this source is limited to automotive and restaurant services.

Government. Employment in government accounts for nine per cent of the employed labor force. Approximately three-fourths of all government workers are local or county employees, and the greater part of their salaries comes from in-county sources.

Labor

Labor Force. Labor available within a reasonable commuting distance is estimated to be 3,000. These 1,200 men and 1,800 women are largely semi-skilled. This supply would come from surplus workers on farms and marginal farm operators with small yearly incomes, housewives, high school graduates and dropouts, and some out-commuters. There were 420 persons unemployed during January, 1962.

Manufacturing Employment. Total nonfarm employment in Chattooga County was 6,310 during January, 1962. Of this total, 4,090 persons were employed in manufacturing as follows:

Food and kindred products	20
Textile mill products	3,660
Apparel and other finished textile products	240
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	100
Printing, publishing and allied industries	10
All other manufacturing	60

Wage Rates. Hourly and weekly wage rates for selected skills and occupations range as follows:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Range of Wage Rates</u>
Carpenters	\$ 1.50 - \$ 2.40 hour
Electricians	1.50 - 2.50 "
Plumbers	1.50 - 2.75 "
Painters	1.25 - 2.50 "
Laborers, common	1.15 - 1.35 "
Machinists	1.50 - 2.75 "
Mechanics	1.50 - 2.50 "
Welders	1.25 - 2.25 "
Clerks, office	40.00 - 60.00 week
Secretaries	50.00 - 70.00 "

Other employment. Contract construction employed 90; transportation, communication, electric, gas and sanitary services, 60; wholesale and retail trade, 520; finance, insurance, and real estate, 160; services, 210; government, 590; self-employed unpaid family workers and domestics, 580; and all other nonmanufacturing, 10.

Natural Resources

Water. Water, one of the principal natural assets of Chattooga County, is perhaps best represented by the Chattooga River, with a minimum recorded daily flow of 24.5 million gallons. A program designed to eliminate present and prevent future stream pollution is under way on this river. This program seeks to recapture and maintain full value not only for the Chattooga River but also for Raccoon, Duck, Teleoga, West Armuchee, and other creeks of the county. Springs abound in the county and provide sources of water for two of four incorporated communities. Riegel Spring averages a flow of 93.6 million gallons per day, and Lowe Spring has a recorded minimum of .2 million gallons and a maximum of 2.0 million gallons per day. Underground water is readily available through drilled wells. The approximate average depth for domestic wells is 35 feet, and wells of 90 feet or more will produce up to 50 gallons per minute. Two municipal wells of 231- and 301-foot depths at Lyerly produce at the rate of 300 and 250 gallons per minute, respectively.

Minerals. Underlying Chattooga County are formations of dolomite, limestone, shale, chert, clay, coal, sandstone and iron ore. Sand and

gravel deposits along the course of the Chattooga River were once the source of low-grade casting sand production. Coal has been mined in years past on Lookout Mountain, and iron ore was once mined in this area as well as along Taylor Ridge (see Mining above). No commercial mining operations are being carried on in the county at present.

Agriculture. Approximately 25 per cent of the total land area is devoted to agricultural pursuits, not including some 7,000 acres of woodland being pastured. The 1959 Chattooga County agricultural output included a wide variety of products, although none was in sufficient quantity to merit the notice of processors at that time.

Forests. Forests and woodlands cover about three-fourths of the Chattooga County land area and provide a continuing source of raw materials through an effective program of conservation. Timber reserves are shown in the following tabulation:

<u>Species Group</u>	<u>Saw Timber</u> (million bd. ft.)	<u>All Timber</u> (thousand cords)
Pine	56.6	518
Other softwood	-	-
Soft hardwood	16.9	131
Hard hardwood	<u>85.5</u>	<u>716</u>
Total	159.0	1,365

Present softwood cuttings are being converted to pulpwood at a nearby kraft paper plant and to lumber and timber at local sawmills. Hardwoods are being converted to dimension stock. Semi-finished materials are thus locally available for further processing.

Transportation

Railroads. The Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia Railway main line between Chattanooga and Gadsden, Alabama, serves the northwest section of Chattooga County and Menlo. The Central of Georgia Railway main line between Chattanooga and Savannah serves the central section of the county at Berryton, Lyerly, Summerville and Trion. Carload shipping time to New York City and Chicago is three days and to Detroit is four days. Less-than-carload shipments require from two to four additional days.

Highways. The county is serviced by U. S. Highway 27 (north-south) and Georgia Highways 1 (north-south), 48 (northwest), 114 (southwest), 239 (north) and 337 (northeast-southwest).

Motor Freight Lines. Eighteen common carrier motor freight lines are authorized to provide Chattooga County with interstate service. Three of these lines also are authorized to serve intrastate. Truckload shipments can be delivered to New York City and Detroit in two to three days. Less-than-truckload shipments require an additional one to two days. Larger manufacturers operate private motor freight equipment or avail themselves of contract service.

Bus Service. Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., serves the county at Summerville and Trion.

Air Service. Eastern Air Lines, Inc., passenger and air freight service is available at Russell Field near Rome, 17 miles southeast of Summerville. Service is to Atlanta and connecting points and to St. Louis via Chattanooga and Nashville.

Pipe Lines. The Plantation Pipe Line Company operates a 12-inch petroleum products line through the eastern edge of the county. Products terminals are maintained at Bremen and Chattanooga. Southeastern Pipe Line Company operates an eight-inch petroleum products line through Chattooga County and maintains a products terminal 24 miles southeast of Summerville in Floyd County.

Communications

Telephone. The Summerville Telephone Company, owned by the General Telephone Company, operates telephone facilities in Chattooga County and presently has under way an extensive program of system extension and improvement. Seventeen long-distance toll circuits are available.

Telegraph. Western Union Telegraph Company offers telegraph service at Summerville.

Radio and TV Stations. Numerous radio stations and three Chattanooga television channels can be received in the area. Radio station WGTA (1,000 watts, 950 kc) broadcasts from Summerville.

Power and Fuels

Electric Power. Electric power is supplied throughout Chattooga County over transmission facilities of the Georgia Power Company. Substation capacity exceeds demand at all stations, and service can readily be supplied to any new point of development.

Natural Gas. Natural gas is not available in the western part of the county. Summerville and environs and the city of Trion have gas service. The distribution systems of the cities of Summerville and Trion are fed from a service lateral which originates at the Southern Natural Gas Company transmission line in Floyd County. Total capacity of the two systems is 8,500,000 cubic feet per day and total peak demand experienced is 6,439,000 cubic feet per day.

Liquid Petroleum Gas. Butane and propane are available throughout Chattooga County for cooking, heating and industrial processing.

Fuel Oils. Fuel oils are available through three local dealers.

Coal. Coal from Kentucky and Tennessee can be obtained from local dealers or can be ordered direct from the mines in carload lots. Some coal consumed in Chattooga County is supplied from Alabama and Virginia mines.

County-wide Facilities

Police Protection. County-wide police protection is effected through a three-man sheriff's force, which provides a 24-hour patrol for areas outside corporate city limits. One patrol car is used for this purpose.

Fire Protection. Fire protection in county areas is given by cities extending service beyond their corporate limits and through facilities of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Schools. The Chattooga County school system, serving all of the county excepting the city of Trion, operates eight elementary schools and two high schools, with a teaching staff of 140. The 1960-61 total average daily attendance of 3,227 resulted in a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 23.

In addition to an accredited college preparatory course of study, the high schools offer vocational training in home economics, industrial arts, and agriculture. An average of 120 boys and girls have been graduated during each of the past five years.

Library. The 17,000-volume Chattooga County Library, conveniently accessible to schools, supplements the school libraries. The book circulating service of the 45,000-volume Cherokee Regional Library augments the local library.

Recreation. Two small lakes, the Chattooga River, many creeks and streams, and two swimming pools permit a complete range of water activities. Several summer camps for both boys and girls are found near Cloudland Canyon on Lookout Mountain. This mountain area also affords opportunities for picnic outings, horseback riding and hiking.

Summerville

Government

The government of Summerville is through a mayor and council of five members, aided by a highly experienced clerk-recorder whose duties are similar to those of a city manager.

Taxes. The tax rate is \$7.60 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation on real and personal property, and assessment is made at 90 per cent of present fair market value. Outstanding city indebtedness consists of \$235,000 in general obligation bonds and \$3,104,000 in revenue bonds. The latter amount represents the balance of indebtedness incurred for the installation of the city-owned natural gas system. City total annual expenditures have averaged \$130,388.46 during the past five years.

Economic Activities

Summerville, as the county seat of Chattooga County, obtains an appreciable economic advantage. A large majority of the 590 government workers in the county either live or are based in Summerville. The retail and wholesale trade of the county centers at Summerville, and it is here that approximately 1,200 persons are employed in the manufacture of livestock and poultry feeds, beef and pork products, cotton goods, rugs and carpets, hosiery, newspapers and other printed matter, ice, and auto seat covers.

Transportation

Railroad. The main line of the Central of Georgia Railway between Chattanooga and Savannah serves Summerville with daily freight service.

Highways. U. S. Highway 27 (Chicago to Miami) and Georgia Highways 48 and 114 serve the city.

Motor Freight Lines. Motor freight service is available from 15 common carriers which are authorized to serve the city.

Bus Service. Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., offers 13 daily schedules for passenger and parcel express.

Air Service. Commercial passenger and freight services are available at Rome, 17 miles southeast, and at Chattanooga, 46 miles north.

Communications

Telephone and Telegraph. The General Telephone Company owns and operates the telephone facilities in Summerville and presently has under way a program of expansion and improvement. Western Union Telegraph Company maintains daily service, and radio station WGTA operates daily at 950 kilocycles.

Newspapers. The Summerville News is published weekly and has a circulation of 3,800.

Power and Fuels

Utilities at Summerville are capable of meeting all growth requirements of the immediate future and are well planned for efficient expansion to meet long-term growth demands.

Electric Power. Electric energy is supplied by Georgia Power Company over 38 kv and 110 kv transmission lines, through substations engineered for load growth and distribution facilities designed to provide dependable service.

Fuel. Natural gas is distributed at favorable rates by the city of Summerville to users in that city and in the immediate environs. System capacity is 3,150,000 cubic feet per day, and peak demand to date has been 2,185,000 cubic feet per day.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. Protection is provided by two regular paid firemen and a 12-man volunteer force which maintains and operates two pieces of mobile

equipment. The city has a South-Eastern Underwriters Association fire insurance rating of 7.

Police Protection. Protection is provided by a uniformed six-man force, aided by two radio-controlled vehicles. Regular night patrols are carried out.

Water. Water for the city of Summerville system is obtained from Raccoon Creek and Lowe Spring. Twelve-inch mains carry the supply from a modern 2,250,000-gpd filter plant to storage facilities providing 1,440,000 gallons in total storage capacity. Nearly nine miles of eight-inch or greater mains and 250,000-gpd surplus pumping capacity assure service to new accounts in the city and immediate environs.

Sewers. The sewer system is well designed and readily adaptable to expansion; however, no treatment facility exists. Planning is in progress, and local leaders indicate steps soon will be taken to initiate action on the needed disposal plant.

Schools. Public schools attended by Summerville students are maintained by the Chattooga County system. High school and elementary facilities are located in the city and have a combined average daily attendance of approximately 1,900. The teacher to pupil ratio is 1 to 22.1.

Medical. Chattooga County Hospital, a county-owned 38-bed facility, is located in Summerville. A staff of seven physicians and four registered nurses render medical care in a new building that has major and minor operating areas, an emergency treatment room, delivery room, and necessary auxiliary equipment. A county health office, with a staff of four, has headquarters near the hospital. Two dentists practice in Summerville.

Banks. Banking services are available at the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Summerville, the sole Chattooga County commercial bank. All services are offered in a new bank building. As of June 30, 1961, deposits amounted to \$5,856,732.70, capital and surplus were \$500,000, and total resources totaled \$6,611,299.16.

Recreational and Cultural Facilities. The city recreation program, under professional direction, is outstanding for a community of this size. A recreation center contains ball grounds, tennis courts, playground

equipment, picnic facilities, meeting rooms, a swimming pool and a fully equipped gymnasium. Classes are conducted in ceramic arts, western and ballroom dancing, basketball and other activities. A wide range of additional recreational pursuits are offered by the area's natural attractions: fishing, boating, hunting, hiking, camping and picnicking.

Library. Facilities in the city include the Chattooga County Library, with approximately 17,000 volumes, and extensive school libraries at both elementary and high school levels.

Churches. Local Protestant denominations are Baptist, Church of Christ, Church of the Nazarene, and Methodist. Episcopal and Presbyterian churches are located six miles north; Jewish and Lutheran congregations meet at Rome, 24 miles south. There is a Roman Catholic church at Summerville.

Accommodations. Overnight guest accommodations are offered by one guest house-motel.

Future Programs

Planning studies for future community improvements include sewage treatment, neighborhood analyses, future land-use and thoroughfare plan, zoning, and subdivision regulations. Summerville is a member of the Chattooga County Municipal Planning Commission which, in turn, relies on the professional services of the Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission.

Industrial Development Agencies

Industrial development services are available through the Summerville Industrial Development Company, Inc., which has provided several controlled industrial tracts and the means for providing buildings.

Trion

Government

Trion, the second largest city in Chattooga County, is located six miles north of the county seat. It is a mill town which was incorporated in 1897. The 1960 population of 2,227 represents a 26 per cent decrease from 1950. The Trion Division of Riegel Textile Corporation has had a definite influence

on the affairs of the community. This town is unusual, for example, in the quality and extent of street pavement and storm drains. A mayor and five-member council direct municipal affairs through a full-time city recorder.

Taxes. The tax rate per \$1,000 assessed valuation is \$25 on real and personal property, with assessment at 33 1/3 per cent of value. Outstanding obligations consist of \$285,000 in revenue bonds.

Economic Activities

The economy of Trion is closely tied to its sole industry, Trion Division of Riegel Textile Corporation, although a rapidly developing shopping center has begun to attract trade dollars from outside sources.

Transportation

Railroads. The Central of Georgia Railway maintains daily freight schedules.

Motor Freight Lines. Motor freight service is available through 18 common carriers which are authorized to serve the town.

Bus Service. Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., provides 13 daily schedules for passenger and parcel express.

Air Line Service. Air line passenger and freight services are available at Rome, 23 miles southeast, and at Chattanooga, 39 miles north of Trion.

Communications

Telephone and Telegraph. Telephone service is provided by the General Telephone Company. Telegraph facilities are six miles south at the county seat.

Post Office. Trion has a Class 2 post office.

Newspapers. Trion Facts is published weekly by Riegel Textile Corporation.

Power and Fuel

The Georgia Power Company supplies electric service at Trion from a nearby 110,000-volt transmission line. Natural gas service is furnished by the city of Trion.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. Protection is provided by a 20-man volunteer force, using one piece of mobile equipment. South-Eastern Underwriters Association fire insurance rating is 8.

Police Protection. Protection is provided by a five-man uniformed force. One vehicle is used for regular day and night patrols.

Water. Water, from a spring owned by Riegel Textile Corporation, is distributed through a well-designed system of mains from storage facilities of 650,000-gallon capacity.

Sewers. The city sewer system serves 100 per cent of the population. No sewage treatment facilities exist, but this situation is now being studied.

Schools. Trion city schools include two elementary schools and a high school. All schools are equipped with laboratory, library and vocational training facilities. Combined average daily attendance is approximately 1,000 students, with a teacher to pupil ratio of 1 to 25.6.

Medical. Riegel Community Hospital, a non-profit 30-bed general hospital owned by Trion Community Foundation, Inc., has a staff of three physicians, one dentist, and six registered nurses. Diagnostic X-ray and laboratory facilities support a major operation room, delivery room and an emergency treatment area.

Banks. Trion has no commercial bank.

Recreation. Recreation is provided for at the community center where a professionally directed year-round program is carried out with the aid of an indoor swimming pool, gymnasium, "Teen Tavern," tennis courts, golf course, picnic facilities, playground equipment, and ball grounds. The annual budget, provided by Riegel Textile Corporation, approximates \$18,000.

Library. Facilities are located at the community center and at each school.

Churches. The Baptist, Church of Christ, Church of God, Episcopal, Methodist, Nazarene, and Presbyterian denominations are represented in town. A Roman Catholic church is four miles south of Trion, and churches of other faiths can be found at Rome, 30 miles south.

Accommodations. Trion possesses the Trion Inn, for overnight guests, and Riegelddale Tavern, the only outstanding restaurant in Chattooga County.

Lyerly

The city of Lyerly, incorporated in 1891, is five miles southwest of Summerville.

Government

A mayor and five-member council direct the affairs of this community of 409 persons which experienced a population decrease of some 22 per cent between 1950 and 1960.

Taxes. Lyerly has a present property tax rate of \$13 per \$1,000 assessed valuation, with assessment at 15 per cent of market value.

Economic Activities

Small-scale farming and manufacturing are the principal activities in and around Lyerly. Some 70 persons are employed in the production of lumber, manufacture of mattresses, printing and distribution-warehousing operations.

Transportation

Transportation services are provided by the Central of Georgia Railway and nine authorized common carrier motor freight lines.

Communications

Facilities consist of the dial telephone service of the General Telephone Company and telegraph service, via telephone, at Summerville. Lyerly has a Class 2 post office.

Power and Fuel

Georgia Power Company supplies local electric service from a 38,000-volt transmission line. Lyerly has no natural gas service.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. Lyerly has a 20-man volunteer fire fighting force and

one piece of mobile equipment. South-Eastern Underwriters Association rates the community Class 8 for fire insurance purposes.

Police Protection. A one-man police force operates a patrol car during daylight hours.

Water. Water is obtained from two wells, from which presently installed equipment can pump 550 gallons per minute. No filtering is required. The 250 customers are supplied from a 100,000-gallon elevated storage tank.

Sewers. Lyerly has no sanitary sewer system.

Schools. The Chattooga County school system serves Lyerly with one elementary school located in the city. Average daily attendance is some 250, and the teacher to pupil ratio is 1 to 31.4. High school students are transported five miles to the Chattooga County High School at Summerville.

Medical. The medical needs of the community are cared for at Summerville, approximately 15 minutes away by automobile.

Banks. Lyerly has no commercial bank.

Recreation. Facilities at Summerville are shared by the people of Lyerly.

Churches. Churches of Baptist, Church of Christ, Church of God, and Methodist denominations are at Lyerly.

Industrial Development Agencies

Summerville Industrial Development Co., Inc., works closely with the people of Lyerly and presently lists two industrial tracts that are available for development.

Menlo

Government

The city of Menlo, situated seven miles west of Summerville, has a mayor-council form of government and a population of 466, an increase of three per cent since 1950. Incorporated in 1903, the city covers three-quarters of a square mile.

Taxes. A property tax rate of \$5 per \$1,000 assessed valuation, levied on all property at 50 per cent of market value, is the principal source of revenue for the city budget which is \$4,818 for 1962.

Economic Activities

Farming, lumbering and the manufacture of work gloves provide employment for the area's workers. A small machine shop also operates here. Approximately 390 persons are employed by Menlo manufacturing firms.

Transportation

Railroads. The Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia Railway provides Menlo with daily freight service.

Motor Freight. Ten common carrier motor freight lines are authorized to serve the community.

Communications

Telephone and Telegraph. The General Telephone Company provides dial telephone service to the city, and telegraph service is available at Summer-ville, via telephone.

Post Office. The local post office is rated Class 3.

Power and Fuel

Electric service is supplied by Georgia Power Company from a 11,000-volt transmission line which feeds out of the Lyerly substation. There is no natural gas service at Menlo.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. The city is protected by one piece of mobile equipment and a volunteer fire fighting force of 15. South-Eastern Underwriters Association gives Menlo a Class 8 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection. One uniformed officer is equipped with a patrol car. Regular night patrols are made.

Water. Water is supplied from two springs and a well and requires no filtration. Elevated storage consisting of a 60,000 gallon tank and a distribution system largely of recent construction, combined with a system

pumping capacity of 260 gallons per minute, give the city a fine, high-pressure system.

Sewers. The community has no sanitary sewer system.

Schools. One elementary school, part of the Chattooga County System, is located at Menlo. The average daily attendance is 324; the teacher to pupil ratio was 1 to 36 during the 1960-61 school year.

Medical. There are no medical facilities at Menlo. Medical care is available at the county seat, eight miles east or 15 minutes distant by automobile.

Recreation. Menlo has a four-acre park, complete with playground equipment. Little League and Pony League programs are conducted during spring and summer months at the Menlo Baseball Park.

The hills of Lookout Mountain, immediately northwest of town, provide areas for riding, hiking, camping, picnicking, hunting and fishing.

Churches. Baptist, Church of Christ, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches are in Menlo.

Accommodations. Menlo has one restaurant, with a seating capacity of approximately 150.

Future Programs

A local planning commission is actively seeking ways to improve Menlo and its municipal services.

Industrial sites, both on and off rail, are available here for development. Two tracts presently are under control to assure adequate land for future use at reasonable cost to industry. Sites in Menlo are described on pages 76 and 103-109 in the Coosa Valley Industrial Site Handbook.

Berryton

The community of Berryton, approximately 1 1/2 miles west of Summerville, is the largest of several unincorporated communities in Chattooga County. The town once was incorporated. A textile mill village, the community centers on its sole industry, a cotton knitting yarns firm which employs some 145 persons.

Transportation

The Central of Georgia Railway serves Berryton, and 10 common carrier motor freight lines are authorized to serve.

Communications

Telephone service is maintained at Berryton out of the General Telephone Company exchange at Summerville.

Utilities

Georgia Power Company provides service to Berryton from its Lyerly substation. There is neither local natural gas service nor sewerage. Water is supplied by the city of Summerville.

Community Facilities

Fire protection is provided by the city of Summerville, and police protection is provided by the three-man county sheriff force.

Medical, financial, educational, recreational and library facilities are available at Summerville. Berryton has both Baptist and Methodist churches.

Two industrial tracts have been identified at Berryton, and information on these is available from the Summerville Industrial Development Company, Inc. These sites are described on pages 76 and 89-96 in the Coosa Valley Industrial Site Handbook.

DADE COUNTY

General Description

Location. Dade County, which embraces 168 square miles in the extreme northwest corner of Georgia, is bordered on the west by DeKalb and Jackson counties, Alabama; on the north by Hamilton (Chattanooga) and Marion counties, Tennessee; and on the south by Walker and Chattooga counties, Georgia. The city limits of Chattanooga are approximately 10 miles northeast of the county line.

Topography. The topography of Dade County generally consists of two mountain ranges between which lies Lookout Valley. In the north and northwest part of the county is the large highland area known as Sand Mountain, which connects to the east with Murphy and Tatum mountains and Slygo Ridge. The elevations in this mountain area vary considerably, with peaks ranging from 1,500 feet to over 1,600 feet above sea level and valley elevations dropping to below 800 feet. Most of the peaks of Murphy and Tatum mountains and Slygo Ridge are around the 1,000-foot elevation, especially near the Tennessee state line. Elevations of the valleys in this region range between 700 to 800 feet.

Lookout Valley, which is narrow and irregular, with a width averaging about 1 1/2 miles, extends southwest-northeast the full length of the county. Lookout Creek flows through the Valley. Near the Alabama state line, the Valley has an elevation of 851 feet; at the city of Trenton, near the center of the Valley, the elevation is 725 feet; and near the Tennessee state line there is a 690-foot bench mark.

South, southeast, and east of the Valley lies Lookout Mountain, which extends from near the Alabama-Georgia line northeast the full length of Dade County and into Hamilton County, Tennessee. The southernmost peak is over 2,000 feet above sea level, and the mountain maintains approximately this same elevation throughout the county. The highest point on Lookout Mountain in Dade County is 2,391 feet above sea level.

Government. Dade County, created in 1837, is operated by an elected Commissioner of Roads and Revenue. Other elected officials include the Superintendent of Schools, Tax Commissioner, Sheriff, Ordinary, Clerk of Superior Court, Treasurer, Coroner and County Attorney. The county is

one of three that comprise the 44th Georgia Senatorial District; it is also represented by one member of the State House of Representatives.

Taxes. The county tax rate is \$40.50 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation; there is also a \$20 county-wide school tax, \$4 county-wide hospital bond tax, and a \$.50 county-wide school bond tax, for a total of \$65 per \$1,000. The rate has averaged \$61.80 over the past five years. Assessments are generally between five and 10 per cent. The county has \$3,120 of general obligation bonds outstanding. A county-wide property re-evaluation program, to be completed for the next tax year, is now under way.

Population. There were, at the time of the 1960 census, 8,666 persons living in Dade County, as compared with 7,364 in 1950. Of the 1960 total, 8,531 were white persons, of which 4,299 were male. There were 135 Negroes in the county. The 2,156 white households in the county had an average of 3.91 persons each, according to the 1960 census. The median age of all persons in the county was 22.5 years.

Cities. Trenton, the county seat and the only incorporated city in Dade County, had a 1960 population of 1,301. Located near the geographical center of the county, Trenton is the county's commercial and industrial center.

Approximately eight miles southwest of Trenton is the small unincorporated community of Rising Fawn. Northeast of Trenton are the small communities of New England, Morganville and Wildwood.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. In Dade County, manufacturing is mainly limited to Lookout Valley areas within a few miles of Trenton or one of the other communities, except for three known portable saw mills--two operating on Lookout Mountain and one on Sand Mountain. County manufactures include lumber, upholstered furniture, machined products, metal products and limestone.

Greater Chattanooga, approximately 10 miles from Dade County, has over 500 manufacturers, according to its chamber of commerce, and produces more than 1,500 items which were valued at \$819,908,000 in 1960. Leading manufacturing categories are metal working, textiles, chemicals, food products, and machinery (other than electrical), ranked in that order by number of employees.

Agriculture.^{1/} Due to the pattern of small farm sizes which has evolved over the years in the county, large single-owner agricultural tracts of land are the exception rather than the rule; the average size farm contained 136.1 acres at the time of the 1959 U. S. Census of Agriculture. Of the total 441 farms in the county, 340 (77.1 per cent) were of less than average size. There were only 49 farms of 260 or more acres. Total farm production in 1959 is shown in Table 8.

Table 8

DADE COUNTY FARM PRODUCTION
(1959)

Livestock and Poultry Products Sold:

Cattle and calves	1,551
Hogs and pigs	2,852
Chickens, including broilers	67,508
Chicken eggs (dozens)	31,699

Crops Harvested:

Wheat (bushels)	1,171
Oats (bushels)	6,300
Corn for grain (bushels)	108,066
Cotton (bales)	405

Forestry.^{2/} More than 75 per cent of the county area is in commercial forests. In 1957, a total of 6,668,000 board feet of saw timber, representing a stumpage value of \$125,783, was produced in the county. In 1960, the output of 6,800,000 board feet represented a stumpage value of \$170,000.

Pulpwood production totaled only 85 cords in 1949, but this had increased to 721 cords by 1960, with a stumpage value of \$4,326.

1/ U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

2/ Timber and Wood Products in the Economic Development of the Coosa Valley Area of Georgia, University of Georgia, Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin N.S. 91 (1962), published in cooperation with the Georgia Forest Research Council.

Mining. The only significant mining in the county is a limestone quarry and crusher at Morganville. In the past, however, Dade County has experienced substantial mining operations of iron ore near Rising Fawn and New England and coal on Lookout Mountain. Between 1902 and 1940, approximately 112,000 long tons of hematite ore were mined near Rising Fawn,^{1/} where a furnace operated until the business decline associated with the economic depression of the 1930's caused it to close and later be abandoned.

Dade County once was the leading coal producing county in Georgia. During the late 1800's and early part of this century, nine commercial mines operated in the county. Available information shows that 1,638,986 short tons were mined during the eight-year period of 1884 to 1891, inclusive.^{2/} No coal mining was reported in the county during 1959, according to the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Tourism. Potentially, tourism could become an important aspect of the Dade County economy. With its varying topography and extensive wooded areas, the county has many points of interest. Cloudland Canyon State Park, a 1,300-acre preserve with tent and trailer camp sites as well as picnic tables and shelters, is on top of Lookout Mountain just 10 miles south of Trenton. State Highway 157, known as the "Scenic Highway," runs the full length of Lookout Mountain. There are a number of nationally-known attractions near Chattanooga on the northern end of the mountain, including Rock City, Ruby Falls, and the Incline Railway. Near the Alabama-Georgia state line are a number of native wildlife parks. The Tennessee River, with its opportunities for varied water sports, is within an hour's drive of Trenton. DeSoto State Park, in northeastern Alabama, is approximately 25 miles from Trenton. The five motels in the county offer a total of 49 rooms.

Retail and Wholesale Activities. Trenton is the major commercial center in the county. However, retail and wholesale activities are rather limited, due to the county's relatively small population and family median

^{1/} Review of Southeastern Iron Ores Exclusive of the Birmingham District, with Emphasis on the Silurian Hard Red Ores, U. S. Department of the Interior (1959).

^{2/} McCallie, S. W., A Preliminary Report on the Mineral Resources of Georgia, Geological Survey of Georgia Bulletin 23 (1910).

income of only \$3,659 (1959),^{1/} as well as to the intense competition offered by Chattanooga merchants. There were 63 retail establishments with total sales of \$3,595,000 in the county at the time of the 1958 Census of Business. The retail payrolls amounted to \$264,000. Wholesaling activity is almost completely absent in the county; only one establishment was reported in the 1958 census. The 1960-61 edition of the Directory of Wholesalers for Chattanooga, Tennessee, lists 443 wholesalers in the Chattanooga metropolitan area, with total sales of \$435,505,000; thus, Dade County is amply supplied by a complete and diversified wholesaling center.

Service Industries. In 1958, the county had 14 service industries, with receipts of \$274,000 during the year, according to the 1958 Census of Business.

Government. Approximately 150 persons are engaged in the governmental activities of this county, according to a Georgia Department of Labor estimate in January, 1962.

Labor Force. The available labor force in Dade County has been estimated at 2,000 persons (1,100 female, 900 male) by the Georgia Department of Labor. Approximately one half of this total resides in Dade and Walker counties, while the other 1,000 persons would commute from bordering Alabama and Tennessee counties. High school graduates are another important element of the labor force. Over the last five years, Dade County high schools have graduated some 325 young people, or an average of 65 per year.

Employment. A January, 1962, labor force study revealed that an estimated 1,190 persons were in the county labor force.^{2/} Of this total, 840 were employed and 350 were unemployed. The distribution of the employed workers is indicated in Table 9.

^{1/} U. S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-12C, General Social and Economic Characteristics, U. S. Bureau of the Census (1961).

^{2/} Georgia Department of Labor estimates are based upon county of work rather than county of residence.

Table 9

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED WORKERS IN DADE COUNTY
(January, 1962)

Nonfarm	670
Wage and salary workers, except domestics	430
Manufacturing	110
Lumber and wood products	100
All other manufacturing	10
Transportation, communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	10
Wholesale and retail trade	90
Finance, insurance and real estate	10
Service	60
Government	150
Self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics	240
Farm and forestry	170

Wage Rates. Current wage rates for selected occupations are presented below, as supplied by the Georgia Department of Labor:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Range of Wage Rates</u>
Carpenter	\$ 1.75 - \$ 3.30 hr.
Electrician	2.00 - 3.75 hr.
Plumber	2.50 - 3.85 hr.
Painter	1.50 - 2.25 hr.
Common labor	1.15 - 1.40 hr.
Machinist	1.75 - 2.66 hr.
Mechanic	1.50 - 2.15 hr.
Welder	1.75 - 3.50 hr.
Office clerk	45.00 - 55.00 wk.
Secretary	60.00 - 85.00 wk.

Natural Resources

Water. Lookout Creek drains the length of the county along the western base of Lookout Mountain, flowing from within DeKalb County, Alabama, into the Tennessee River a few miles southwest of Chattanooga. The stream's minimum flow was recorded on September 2, 1945, at 6,500,000 gallons per day, according to a firm of consulting engineers. This single stream and its

numerous tributary creeks and branches drain the entire Lookout Valley. The stream is not polluted, and existing plans are to use it as the source for a proposed county water system, with a filtration plant to be located a short distance upstream from Trenton. Numerous springs are scattered throughout the county, and the Trenton and Rising Fawn water systems are spring-fed.

The higher elevation areas in the northern part of the county drain north through Nickajack Creek and other streams into the Tennessee River.

Forests.^{1/} With 81,100 acres of commercial forest area in the county, the timber reserves are an important asset. Dade County forest estimates are presented below:

<u>Species Group</u>	<u>Saw Timber</u> (million bd. ft.)	<u>All Timber</u> (thousand cords)
Pine	8.0	116
Other softwoods	-	2
Soft hardwoods	11.1	113
Hard hardwoods	<u>94.5</u>	<u>415</u>
Totals	113.6	646

Minerals. Coal deposits in Dade County in the past exceeded those of any other county in Georgia.^{2/} The deposits were confined to the western side of Lookout Mountain and the northern part of Sand Mountain. Recent reserve estimates are not available. Although no longer mined here, red (hematite) iron ore reserves are estimated at 2,941,000 long tons in the Lookout and Sand mountains area of northwest Georgia, including Dade County, and the adjoining Alabama parts of these mountains.^{3/}

Transportation

Railroads. The Southern Railway main line between Meridian, Mississippi, and Chattanooga traverses the length of Lookout Valley. The only active

^{1/} Preliminary Forest Survey Statistics for North Georgia, 1961, U. S. Forest Service, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station (1961).

^{2/} McCallie, S. W., A Preliminary Report on the Mineral Resources of Georgia, Geological Survey of Georgia Bulletin 23 (1910).

^{3/} Review of Southeastern Iron Ores Exclusive of the Birmingham District, with Emphasis on the Silurian Hard Red Ores, U. S. Department of the Interior, p. 14 (1959).

station in the county is at Trenton; however, there are team tracks at Rising Fawn and at Trenton. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad operates over a few miles of track in the extreme northeast part of the county.

Highways. U. S. Highway 11, the major highway in the county, runs the length of Lookout Valley. The route of this highway traverses the United States, starting from Montreal on the Canadian border and terminating at New Orleans.

State highways serve the mountainous parts of the county. Federal Interstate Highway 59, when completed, will connect Chattanooga with New Orleans; in Dade County, it is planned to run generally parallel to and west of U. S. Highway 11. Plans for interchange locations in the county have not yet been finalized.

Motor Freight Lines. There were 19 common carrier motor freight lines authorized to serve Dade County in interstate commerce as of August 31, 1961.^{1/}

Bus Service. Bus service over U. S. Highway 11 is offered by both the Continental Trailways Bus System and Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., with stops at Trenton and Rising Fawn.

Air Service. The nearest airport is Lovell Field at Chattanooga, approximately 22 miles from Trenton. Five trunk air lines offer a total of 64 daily arrivals and departures from and to most areas of the nation.

Waterways. Water transportation on the Tennessee River is available at Chattanooga, with a number of both common and contract carriers serving that port.

Communications

Telephone. The Trenton Telephone Company serves most of the county with eight toll circuits and a dial system. Telephone service from about Wildwood north to the state line is offered by the Chattanooga office of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company.

^{1/} Data from Georgia Public Service Commission and SMCRC Tariff 500-D (Southern Group Guide), MF-ICC 1084, Southern Motor Carriers Rate Conference (1960).

Telegraph. Telegraph service is provided by Western Union Telegraph Company in Chattanooga.

Newspapers. The Dade County Times, published weekly, has a circulation of 1,293. The two daily papers in Chattanooga have a combined circulation of over 110,000.

Radio and TV Stations. Radio and television coverage from Chattanooga is supplied by nine radio and three television stations.

Post Offices. Post offices are located in Trenton, Rising Fawn and Wildwood.

Power and Fuels

Electric Power. Electric power is supplied throughout the county by the Georgia Power Company, whose system is designed to accommodate future growth and expansion.

Fuel. Liquid petroleum gas, fuel oil, and coal are distributed throughout the county.

County-wide Facilities

Fire Protection. Rural fire protection is provided by the state forestry service.

Police Protection. The county sheriff and deputies patrol the county day and night in one patrol car.

Schools. There are six elementary and two high schools in the county school system. Their combined average daily attendance for the 1960-61 school year was 2,027 students, instructed by 82 teachers; the pupil-teacher ratio, therefore, was 24.7 to 1. During the last five years, some 325 students have graduated from high schools in the county. Vocational training is offered in commercial subjects, home economics, and industrial arts. The school system has plans for new construction and remodeling estimated to cost in excess of \$250,000.

Medical. Dade County has joined nearby Walker and Catoosa counties in establishing the John L. Hutcheson Memorial Tri-County Hospital (147 beds) at Fort Oglethorpe. New buildings provide for an eventual total capacity

of 310 beds. There are over 170 doctors on the staff, and this modern complete medical facility offers all normal hospital services, including progressive patient care. The Dade County Health Office is in Trenton.

Trenton

Trenton, the county seat, is the only incorporated city in the county. At the time of the 1960 U. S. Census, population was 1,301 (658 males), all of whom were white. There were 356 households in the city, with an average of 3.65 persons each.

Government

The city is managed by a mayor and five-member council.

Taxes. The city operates on a tax rate of \$5.00 per \$1,000 assessed valuation. Assessed valuation averages 5% to 10% of present market value. The city is debt free.

Economic Activities

Trenton is the economic and governmental center of the county. Manufacturing employment in the city accounts for approximately 80 per cent of all manufacturing employment in Dade County. Trenton manufactures include two lumber companies, an upholstered furniture plant, and a machine shop.

Transportation

Railroads. A main line of the Southern Railway serves the city. Carload shipping times from Trenton to Chicago, Detroit and New York will average three to four days, with less-than-carload shipments requiring a few additional days. Principal interchange points are Birmingham, Chattanooga and Meridian, Mississippi. Local pick-up and delivery is not offered.

Highways. Trenton is on U. S. Highway 11 at its intersection with State Highway 143. It is anticipated that Federal Interstate Highway 59 will have an interchange located close to Trenton.

Motor Freight Lines. Thirteen common carrier motor freight lines are authorized to offer interstate service in Trenton as of August 31, 1961.^{1/} Complete terminal facilities are available in Chattanooga, with Birmingham also being an important interchange point. Truckload shipments from Trenton should arrive in Chicago, Detroit or New York in about two days; less-than-truckload shipments require one or two additional days.

Bus Service. Continental Trailways Bus System makes four scheduled stops daily in Trenton. Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., offers ten flag stops daily. Most of the parcel traffic handled moves between Chattanooga and Trenton.

Air Service. Air service at Lovell Field, Chattanooga, is offered by five trunk air lines.

Communications

The Trenton Telephone Company, with headquarters at Trenton, offers dial system service and maintains eight toll circuits. The Trenton post office, a Class 2 facility, had 1960 receipts of \$16,183.

Power

The Georgia Power Company substation serving Trenton has a capacity of 5,000 kva and is fed by one 44-kv transmission line. The service can be expanded as future growth dictates. Industrial rates are available upon request to the company.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. The city of Trenton has a volunteer fire department of 40 men and a modern 750-gallon-per-minute pumper. The South-Eastern Underwriters Association has given the city a Class 8 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection. The city operates one police car with one full-time and one part-time policeman. Regular night patrols are made.

Water. The city water system uses water from a number of interconnected springs. The pumping capacity is 216,000 gallons per day; peak

^{1/} Data from Georgia Public Service Commission and SMCRC Tariff 500-D (Southern Group Guide), MF-ICC 1084, Southern Motor Carriers Rate Conference (1960).

daily demand has been approximately 75,000 gallons. The water does not require filtration and is stored in a 132,000-gallon elevated tank. The proposed Dade County water system will include the city system, according to current plans.

Sewers. Sewage is handled by private septic tanks.

Schools. The Dade County school system has one elementary and one high school located in Trenton. For the 1960-61 school year, the two schools had 31 teachers and a combined average daily attendance of 728 students, or an average of one teacher for each 23.5 students.

Medical. Medical facilities in the city are limited to the Dade County Health Office and doctors' offices.

Banks. On July 12, 1961, the Bank of Dade had total deposits of \$1,226,529.50, capital and surplus of \$80,000, and total resources of \$1,343,969.08. Correspondent affiliations are maintained in Atlanta and Chattanooga.

Churches. The Baptist, Church of Christ, Church of God, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Seventh Day Adventist denominations have churches in Trenton. Other faiths and denominations are represented in Chattanooga.

Accommodations. The three motels in the city offer the tourist a total of 27 rooms, and three restaurants have a total seating capacity of approximately 150 persons. The high school cafeteria, seating 150 persons, is often used for meetings. The Methodist Church seats between 65 and 70, and the county courtroom can seat about 250 persons.

Industrial Development

Under a resolution passed by the Georgia General Assembly on March 17, 1960, Dade County is authorized to issue revenue anticipation certificates for industrial and commercial development. This resolution, which amended Article VII, Section VII, Paragraph V of the Constitution of Georgia, 1945, appears in Georgia Laws, 1960 on pages 1374-1376.

Industrial property is available in Lookout Valley, both inside and outside of the Trenton city limits. Two industrial sites are under the control of industrial development-minded owners. Several potential industrial sites in the Trenton area are described on pages 112-117 of the Coosa Valley Industrial Site Handbook.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

General Description

Location. Douglas County is in the southern part of the northwest Georgia region. Bounding the county on the southeast is the Chattahoochee River; on the north, Cobb and Paulding counties; and on the south and west, Carroll County. Douglasville is the county seat for this 201-square-mile county.

Topography. Douglas County, which is within the Piedmont Plateau, is about 70 per cent underlain by metamorphic rocks; the remainder of the county is underlain by granite gneiss and other igneous rocks.

The Chattahoochee River drains the entire county. Most of the county slopes southeast to this river, although there is a part that drains northwest into Sweetwater Creek which, in turn, flows into the Chattahoochee River. The ridge that separates these two drainage areas rises to 1,200 feet above sea level and provides the route for U. S. Highway 78 through Douglas County. The lowest elevation in the county is 700 feet above sea level at the point where the south county line meets the Chattahoochee River. Upland areas are gently sloping or rolling and well drained.

Government. The government of Douglas County is administered by a three-member Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue, with one member serving as chief administrative officer. All board members, an ordinary, a justice of the peace, and a tax commissioner are elected by popular vote. There is a joint city-county planning commission.

Taxes. Douglas County has a current property tax of \$57.25 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. Assessment, based on owner declaration, is about 25 per cent of current market value. The tax rate has averaged \$56.05 over the past five years. General county obligation bonds total just over \$1,000,000. Revenue bonds of the Douglas County water system amounted to \$750,000, as of November 27, 1961. General expenditures totaled \$2,841,776.98 over the last five years, and capital expenditures were \$251,621.50 during the same years.

Population. Douglas County is credited in the 1960 census with a population of 16,741--a 38 per cent increase over the 1950 figure. Net county in-migration during the 1950-60 decade was 1,999, or twelve per cent of the

total population. Douglas County has a population that is 85 per cent native white; 44 per cent of its total population consists of persons under 19 years of age. At the time of the 1960 census, there were 4,449 households in the county, with an average of 3.74 persons per household.

Cities. Douglasville, the county seat and the sole incorporated city in Douglas County, was incorporated in 1895. The city, embracing 5.2 square miles, is in the north-central part of the county and is no more than 12 miles distant from all the communities it serves.

There are several unincorporated communities in Douglas County, including Lithia Springs, Winston, Bill Arp, Chapel Hill and McWhorter. Lithia Springs, in the northeast corner of the county, is the only well developed, readily identified community in this group.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. Manufacturing employs some 380 persons in Douglas County, or 16 per cent of the total employed labor force. Textile manufactures account for 210 jobs. Other product categories and employments are: food and kindred products, 10; lumber and wood products, except furniture, 30; stone, clay, and glass products, 30; metals and machinery, 20; and all other manufacturing, 80.

The total output is highly diversified and includes poultry and live-stock feeds, paint solvents and thinners, lumber, cabinets, asphalt and emulsions, carpet yarns, crushed granite, carpeting, concrete tanks and pipe, printed materials, roofing materials, castings, baling presses, wood boxes and pallets, and commercial kitchen equipment.

Value added by manufacture in Douglas County totaled \$1,349,000 during 1958, according to the U. S. Census of Manufactures. Since then, however, seven new manufacturing firms that presently employ 260 persons have considerably increased the county's total value added by manufacture. There also have been significant employment increases in plants that were in operation before 1958.

A large but unknown number of Douglas County workers commute to jobs in the nearby cities of Atlanta and Marietta. There is no doubt, however, that the county depends upon manufacturing for the greatest part of its total income.

Agriculture and Forestry. The farms and forests of the county account for the next greatest number of employees. Some 500 county farms produced almost three million eggs, more than one million chickens, and about 40,000 bushels of seed corn, among other commodities, in 1959.^{1/} During that year, there were 52,000 acres, including woodlands, in farms in the county; this represented a decrease in total acreage of some 30 per cent since 1954. The average-size farm contained 101.1 acres, and there were 37 farms of 260 acres or more in 1959.

Forestry activities bring much new money into the county. During 1960, there were 1,300,000 board feet of saw timber produced for a stumpage value of some \$33,000. Douglas County round pulpwood production in 1960 was 29,677 standard cords, an increase of 9,387 per cent over the 1949 output. Stumpage value for 1960 amounted to \$179,862.^{2/}

Mining. Mining in Douglas County is limited to one granite quarry which employs 22 workers.

Wholesale and Retail Trade. A total of 310 employees are engaged in wholesale and retail activities in Douglas County. Wholesale establishments were credited with sales of \$1,296,000 and a payroll of \$72,000 in the U. S. Census of Business for 1958. Retail trade was credited with \$9,331,000 in sales and \$617,000 in payrolls. Of the 141 retail establishments in 1958, 44 were food stores whose sales represented 34 per cent of total county retail sales. Eleven automotive establishments accounted for 29 per cent of total sales.

Total county retail sales in 1960 were estimated at \$12,174,000 and effective buying income at \$17,347,000, according to Sales Management's "Survey of Buying Power" of May 10, 1961.

Service Industries. Service establishments in the county totaled 48 in 1958 and had receipts of \$465,000. Twenty-two personal service establishments--laundries, barber shops, and funeral homes--accounted for 45 per cent of the total; automotive services accounted for 12 per cent.

^{1/} U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

^{2/} Unpublished data from Cooperative Extension Service, The University of Georgia.

Government. Approximately 310 persons are employed in governmental activities in Douglas County, including some 170 in the county school system.

Labor^{1/}

Labor Force. The civilian labor force totals 2,700 in Douglas County. Eleven per cent of this total was unemployed in January, 1962. There were 220 applications for work on file at Douglasville, with only 25 per cent classified as unskilled. Among the skilled workers included in this file were carpenters, welders, electricians, and textile mill operators. Thirty-six persons were listed under the clerical and sales category, and 66 were semi-skilled, including textile workers, truck drivers, and power sewing machine operators.

The labor market area--Douglas, Carroll, Haralson and Paulding counties--has a total estimated labor supply of some 2,500 predominantly semi-skilled white workers.

Employment. Present county-wide employment is estimated at 2,400, of which 81 per cent is nonfarm. There are approximately 580 self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics. Many Douglas County residents work in Metropolitan Atlanta which is only 25 miles from Douglasville and only 19 miles from Lithia Springs. Approximately the same distances prevail between these two Douglas County communities and Marietta, the location of a large air-frame manufacturer and a U. S. Air Force base.

Natural Resources

The natural resources of Douglas County consist of abundant surface waters, substantial forest reserves, agricultural products and metamorphic and igneous rock formations.

Water. Water is the county's natural resource of greatest value and, if properly conserved, will continue to be a key factor in its growth and prosperity. The Chattahoochee River and the many small permanent streams in the county provide excellent water supplies. Sweetwater Creek, with a minimum daily flow of 1,400,000 gallons (as gauged near Austell), possesses

^{1/} Report of the Employment Security Agency, Georgia Department of Labor, January, 1962.

the second largest water supply in the area, being surpassed only by the Chattahoochee River.^{1/}

Rural areas contain many dug wells of less than 60-foot depths which yield two to five gallons per minute. Drilled wells also are common in the county, and these will vary from six to 12 inches in diameter and 220 to 250 feet in depth, with yields ranging from six to 10 gallons per minute. However, wells are not satisfactory water sources for either cities or industry, since none of the rock strata have sufficient yields. There are no important water-bearing fractures at a depth below 250 feet.^{2/}

Minerals. Minerals in commercial quantities are not known in Douglas County, although some gold and silver mining reportedly was done here about the turn of the century. Granite presently is being quarried and crushed just west of Douglasville on the south side of U. S. Highway 78. Gneiss and other granitic rocks underlie a considerable area of the county, and these rocks may be of increasing value for future construction projects in the county and in the metropolitan Atlanta area, especially for roads and highways.

Agriculture. Agricultural production as a source of raw materials is of little significance at present. The persistence of general type farming in the county serves to prevent development of the volume that is necessary to support large-scale processing. The number of farms has continued to decline in recent years, while the average farm size has continued to increase. The sale of livestock and livestock products remains the major agricultural income source and, in 1954, constituted 70 per cent of total income from the sale of farm products.

Cotton production amounted to 314 bales in 1959, and the seed corn harvest was just slightly in excess of 40,000 bushels. Present processing facilities, such as those for livestock feed and milk and egg handling, are more than adequate to handle current production.

^{1/} Thomson, M. T., and others, The Availability and Use of Water in Georgia, Georgia Department of Mines, Mining and Geology Bulletin 65 (1956), p. 131.

^{2/} Soil Survey, Douglas County, Georgia, U. S. Department of Agriculture (November, 1961).

Forests.^{1/} Commercial forest land embraces 95,700 acres or 74.4 per cent of Douglas County's total land area. The following table shows, by major types, the 1961 timber reserves and saw timber in the county:

<u>Species Group</u>	<u>Saw Timber</u> (million bd. ft.)	<u>All Timber</u> (thousand cords)
Pine	18.0	333
Other softwood	-	-
Soft hardwood	51.0	253
Hard hardwood	<u>58.8</u>	<u>447</u>
Totals	127.8	1,033

Transportation

Railroads. A main line of the Southern Railway crosses the county from east to west, serving Lithia Springs, Douglasville and Winston with local train, carload freight pick up and delivery. Industrial spurs exist at all three points for service to existing shippers.

Highways. U. S. Highway 78 passes east-west through the county; Georgia Highways 5, 61, 92 and 166 also pass through the county. Under construction is Federal Interstate Highway 20, a high-speed controlled access highway, which will extend from Atlanta west through Douglas County to Birmingham, Alabama. Access points will be provided along the part of this route that is in the county.

Motor Freight Lines. Common carrier, motor freight service is available from 15 authorized carriers, one of which handles intrastate shipments.^{2/} The proximity of Atlanta presently precludes the necessity for operating freight terminals in Douglas County.

Bus Service. Two bus lines serve the county. Southeastern Motor Lines, Inc., schedules 28 daily trips to provide commuter service to Atlanta. Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., daily offers four trips east to Atlanta and five trips west to Birmingham. Package express service is available on all schedules.

^{1/} Preliminary Forest Survey Statistics for North Central Georgia, 1961, U. S. Forest Service, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station (1961).

^{2/} Data from Georgia Public Service Commission, August 31, 1961, and SMCRC Tariff 500-D (Southern Group Guide), MF-ICC 1084, Southern Motor Carrier Rate Conference (1960).

Air Service. Atlanta Municipal Airport, some 30 minutes distant from Douglasville, has 372 daily flights to all parts of the nation, with connections to many overseas market points.

Pipe Line. The Plantation Pipe Line Company operates a petroleum products transmission line which crosses the county. Product terminals are maintained at Atlanta and Bremen.

Communications

Telephone. Telephone service in the county is provided by Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company. The dial system has 25 toll circuits, and a recently completed building houses the latest switching equipment.

Telegraph. Telegraph facilities are maintained in Douglasville.

Newspaper. The Douglas County Sentinel is a weekly newspaper published at Douglasville.

Television and Radio. The numerous television and radio stations in metropolitan Atlanta permit the reception of all major networks in both media.

Post Offices. There are three post offices in the county.

Power and Fuels

Electric Power. Electric transmission and distribution is provided by the Georgia Power Company. The company provides service throughout Douglas County through distribution facilities and substations sized for continued growth.

Fuels. Natural gas service is supplied to the communities of Beulah and Lithia Springs, in the northeast corner of the county, by the Austell City Gas Company and to the city of Douglasville and the community of Winston by the Atlanta Gas Light Company. The latter firm, with local system capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet per day, has experienced to date a peak daily demand of 2,300,000 cubic feet, so that reserve supplies of natural gas are adequate to meet foreseeable growth demands.

The Austell distribution system has a designed capacity of 20,000,000 cubic feet per day, an available supply of 5,800,000 cubic feet per day,

and peak demand experience of 7,200,000 cubic feet. A propane-air plant is capable of producing 2,500,000 cubic feet per day.

Liquid petroleum gas, fuel oil and coal are available throughout the county.

County-wide Facilities

Fire Protection. Facilities available in Douglas County consist of the equipment based at Douglasville and Lithia Springs (see below). The Georgia Forestry Commission maintains a lookout tower and a fire control unit.

Police Protection. Police protection in the county is the responsibility of a four-man sheriff force which operates four patrol cars. Regular night patrols are maintained.

Schools. The Douglas County school system operates all schools in the county--eight elementary schools and two high schools. An elementary school is located in each community, and the two high schools are at Douglasville. There were 147 classroom teachers during the 1960-61 school year, average daily attendance was 4,042 (30 per cent high school students), and the teacher-pupil ratio was 1 to 27.5.

A new junior high school will be opened at Lithia Springs in the fall of 1962. The school board has programmed the immediate construction of a second junior high school at the eastern edge of Douglasville.

Vocational training is offered at the high school level in the fields of agriculture and home economics. School libraries are augmented by the Douglas County Public Library, a 3,300-volume-facility which is housed in the county courthouse.

Water. Water is now being furnished throughout the county from the Douglas County water system, which began operation on October 10, 1961. This system has 4.75 miles of eight-inch mains and obtains its water from Anneewakee Creek. System storage capacity is 500,000 gallons; daily pumping and filtering capacities are 500,000 gallons each. Many other permanent streams in the county would afford sources suitable for municipal and industrial uses. Gothards Creek, for example, has a recorded minimum daily flow of 6,000 gallons and Beaver Run Creek, 90,000 gallons.

Medical. Medical facilities in Douglasville serve the entire county. Douglas County Memorial Hospital (a 43-bed facility), a county health center, four physicians, and two dentists care for the health of the community. The nearness of Atlanta results in many residents seeking medical-surgical care in that city.

The county health center, which serves the area, is staffed with two registered nurses, a sanitarian, and a records clerk.

Holy Family Hospital, a 128-bed facility to be operated by the Medical Mission Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church, is under construction on a site immediately south of the Douglas-Fulton County line on State Highway 92.

Recreation and Tourist Facilities. Douglas County has limited recreation and tourist facilities due to the proximity of Atlanta. Existing recreation facilities include a swimming pool, tennis courts, golf course, equipped playground, ball fields, picnic areas, and a five-acre lake. There is one motion picture theater and one drive-in theater in the county.

Tourist accommodations consist of three restaurants and three motels with a total of 59 rooms.

Douglasville

Government

Douglasville, county seat of Douglas County, has a mayor-council form of government. A full-time city clerk manages day-to-day activities. Incorporated in 1895, the city currently has a population of 4,462, of which 72 per cent are native white. There are 1,197 households in Douglasville, with an average of 3.73 persons each.

Taxes. A city tax rate of \$20.00 per \$1,000 assessed valuation is levied on real and personal property. Assessment, based on owner declaration, is at about one-third of current market value. The city tax rate has averaged \$19.40 over the past five years.

Outstanding general obligation bonds total slightly in excess of \$100,000, while revenue bond indebtedness amounts to \$475,000.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. The principal source of income to Douglasville is manufacturing. More than 350 persons are employed in the production of livestock feeds, textile mill products, wood products, and machinery.

Retail Trade. Retailing in Douglasville employed 206 persons in 1958, according to the U. S. Census of Business. Total sales of 71 establishments amounted to \$6,548,000, with 19 food stores accounting for 24 per cent of the total; 11 automotive dealers, 42 per cent; eight gasoline service stations, eight per cent; and seven general merchandise stores, six per cent.

Wholesale Trade. Wholesaling employed 21 workers with a total annual payroll of \$72,000. Five establishments had total sales of \$1,296,000.

Service Industries. Twenty-two Douglasville service establishments in 1958 had total receipts of \$181,000. Total payroll amounted to \$49,000. Fifteen personal service establishments accounted for 64 per cent of the total receipts for all city service firms.

Government. Governmental activities employ approximately 200 persons in Douglasville. A significant economic gain accrues to Douglasville as a result of its county seat role and the location there of the Douglas County Memorial Hospital, county health center, county library and similar county agencies.

Other. Out-commuters who reside in Douglasville but work in nearby Atlanta create for the city a noteworthy amount of basic income.

Transportation

Railroads. A main line of the Southern Railway System provides Douglasville with daily freight service. Carload delivery to New York requires three to four days; to Chicago, five days; and to Detroit, four to five days.

Motor Freight Lines. Thirteen common carriers are authorized to serve Douglasville. Pick-up and delivery service for less-than-truckload shipments is handled from Atlanta terminals. Truckload service is direct to points of consignment, with delivery time to New York or Chicago being three days and to Detroit, four days.

Bus Lines. Southeastern Motor Lines, Inc., provides the city with 28 daily commuter schedules between Atlanta and Carrollton via Douglasville. Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., has four daily trips east to Atlanta and five daily trips west to Birmingham. Package express service is provided.

Air Lines. Air service is available at Atlanta, some 30 minutes distant. Six air lines serve the Atlanta airport with 372 daily flights.

Communications

Telephone. Douglasville is the center of communications for Douglas County. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company serves the area from a new exchange which has 25 toll circuits presently assigned. Douglasville is included in the metropolitan Atlanta local exchange.

Telegraph. Telegraph service is provided by Western Union Telegraph Company six days a week from Douglasville, the only station in the county.

Radio and TV Stations. Network broadcasts and telecasts are clearly received in Douglasville from the numerous metropolitan Atlanta radio stations and from three Atlanta television stations.

Newspaper. The Douglas County Sentinel, serving 2,100 subscribers, is published in Douglasville.

Post Office. Douglasville has a second-class post office which, in 1960, had receipts of \$33,519.

Power and Fuels

Electric Power. Electric service to Douglasville is supplied by the Georgia Power Company. One 110-kv transmission line and two 44-kv transmission lines feed service to the distribution facilities. Power is readily available for the future growth demands of the city.

Fuels. Natural gas service is provided by the Atlanta Gas Light Company to the city and its environs. The company system capacity is 5,000,000 cubic feet per day. Daily peak consumption experienced to date is 2,300,000 cubic feet, so that the reserve supply is ample for future city growth.

Fuel oil, LP gas, and coal for residential and industrial purposes are available from two local sources. A petroleum products pipe line crosses

in Douglasville is described in detail on pages 125-141 of the Coosa Valley Industrial Site Handbook.

Lithia Springs

Lithia Springs, with an estimated population of 2,100 persons, is an unincorporated community located six miles east of Douglasville in north-east Douglas County. There is an elementary school of the Douglas County school system in Lithia Springs. The Southern Railway main line and U. S. Highway 78 serve this community.

Economic Activities

Butler Lumber Company and Seminole Foundry are local manufacturers.

Community Facilities

Police protection is provided by the county sheriff force, and fire protection is provided by a 22-man volunteer force and one piece of mobile equipment.

Recreation facilities include a golf course which is open to the public.

Utilities

Lithia Springs is supplied electric service by the Georgia Power Company, natural gas by the Austell City Gas Company, and water by the Douglas County water system. There is no sewerage.

Winston

Winston is one of several other unincorporated villages in Douglas County. It is five miles west of Douglasville on U. S. Highway 78 and the main line of the Southern Railway. An estimated 140 persons reside in the immediate vicinity of Winston.

Economic Activities

Industrial activity in the immediate area consists of a granite quarrying and crushing operation, located midway between Winston and Douglasville; a cabinet shop, located west of Winston on U. S. Highway 78; and a liquid petroleum gas storage terminal on the Southern Railway main line at Winston.

Utilities

Utilities available at Winston include water and electric and natural gas services.

Transportation

Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., and Southeastern Motor Lines, Inc., provide flag-stop service.

Community Facilities

A Baptist church is active in the community.

An elementary school of the Douglas County school system is operated at Winston.

One small industrial tract of approximately five acres offers some possibility for development. The property is at Winston along the railroad right-of-way, east of the butane gas storage terminal and across the main north-south road.

FLOYD COUNTY

General Description

Location. Floyd County, with an area of 514 square miles, occupies a central position among the western tier of counties in the Coosa Valley area. The Alabama-Georgia state line forms the west boundary of the county, Chattooga County is on the north, Gordon and Bartow counties are on the east, and Polk County is on the south. Rome, the county seat, is 68 miles northwest of Atlanta and 66 miles south of Chattanooga.

Topography. The topography of Floyd County is hilly to mountainous, with numerous narrow valleys. A mountainous ridge, with three widely spaced gaps, forms the northwest boundary. The highest elevations in the county occur on Lavender Mountain, which has a peak that reaches 1,695 feet above sea level. The southern and eastern parts of the county consist of shallower valleys and less prominent to gently rolling hills. Higher elevations in these areas are 1,000 to 1,138 feet at the one extreme to a low average of about 725 feet.

The Oostanaula River forms the Floyd-Gordon county line for about 2 1/2 miles in northeast Floyd County, and flows south to join the Etowah River. The Etowah River enters the county at a point due east of Rome and flows generally west until it unites with the Oostanaula River in downtown Rome to form the Coosa River. The Coosa River flows generally west from Rome into Alabama where its waters are impounded by Weiss Lake.

These three rivers of Floyd County, along with several permanent tributaries, drain the entire county. Big Cedar Creek, one of the major tributaries, drains the southwest part of the county and flows northwest to empty into the Coosa River at a point about two miles east of the Alabama line.

Government. Floyd County is governed by a five-member Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue. Members are elected for four-year terms.

Taxes. Floyd County levies an ad valorem tax in the amount of \$52.00 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation on real and personal property located in the county and outside the corporate limits of the cities of Cave Spring and Rome. Assessment is at the rate of 20 per cent of present fair market value as declared by the individual property owner.

The tax rate is apportioned as follows:

1. General county purposes	\$22.00
2. General obligation bonds retirement	3.00
3. Fire protection	4.00
4. School maintenance and operations	20.00
5. School bonds retirement	<u>3.00</u>
Total	\$52.00

A private consulting firm has been retained by the county to carry out a thorough inventory and re-evaluation of property throughout the county. The information developed through this program will be used in computing tax rates and assessments for the 1963 tax year.

Property located in Cave Spring is taxed, for county purposes, at a rate of \$48.00 per \$1,000 assessed valuation. This lower rate results from Cave Spring's maintenance of a separate fire department.

Property located in Rome is taxed, for county purposes, at a rate of \$25.00 per \$1,000 assessed valuation. Rome maintains an independent school system and fire department.

Floyd County general expenditures have averaged \$1,493,046.58 annually for the past five years (1956-61). Capital expenditures have averaged \$12,029.87 during the same period.

Improvements to the county hospital, airport, library and roads and bridges have been financed in recent years through the issuance of general obligation bonds. Bonds presently outstanding amount to \$1,125,000. Outstanding water and sewer revenue bonds total \$625,000.

Two commissioners are residents of the city of Rome, and three are residents of the county outside the city. One member serves as chairman of the board; however, a county superintendent of public works supervises the day-to-day operation of county affairs under a modified form of county manager government. Full-time professionals, including a recently appointed purchasing agent, direct various department activities. There are approximately 150 county employees.

Population. According to U. S. Census of Population data, Floyd County in 1960 had a total population of 69,130 persons, an increase of 9.9 per cent over the 1950 census figure. Eighty-six per cent of the 1960 population--28,654 males and 30,538 females--were native white. The 1960 nonwhite population, which increased by 6.9 per cent during the fifties, totaled 9,938.

In 1960, 7,427 children were under five years of age in the county, 24,951 persons were under 18 years of age, and 5,291 were 65 years old or over. The median age was 28.4 years, up slightly from the 1950 median of 27.2 years. The number of Floyd County residents 65 years old and over increased by 39 per cent during the fifties; however, the number under 18 years increased by 16 per cent. Those who were between the ages of 18 and 64--the age bracket that is the principal source of labor--numbered 38,888 or four per cent greater than the 1950 total of 37,515.

There were 19,646 households in the county in the 1960 census, with an average of 3.38 persons per household. Floyd County families numbered 17,550 in that year.

Cities. The two incorporated cities in Floyd County are Rome, the centrally located county seat, with 32,226 population, and Cave Spring, a city of 1,153 persons, situated 16 miles southwest of Rome. Several unincorporated communities, including Armuchee, Lindale and Shannon, are in the county.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. Floyd County is one of Georgia's key industrial centers. It has 125 manufacturers, ranging in size from the two-man shop to a mill that employs about 2,200. More than 10,000 persons or 40 per cent of the employed labor force are engaged in manufacturing.

The list of manufactured products varies from doll clothing to power transformers. More than 150 different items are produced, including auto seat covers, aluminum windows and doors, packaged meats, feeds, carpets and rugs, blown glass wares, heaters and stoves, jewelry, lumber, textiles and yarns, TV antennas, anklets, shirts, bedspreads, pants, neon signs, textile machinery, charcoal briquettes, flour, casters, valves, millwork, container board paper, boxes, magna phones, canned foods and living room furniture.

Nationally known industrial names found in Floyd County are General Electric, Bausch & Lomb, Borden, Burlington Industries, Celanese, Coca-Cola, Dr. Pepper, Pepsi Cola, Seven Up, Royal Crown, Mead Corporation, Pepperell and Virginia-Carolina Chemicals.

The 1958 U. S. Census of Manufactures covered 103 manufactures in Floyd County which had a total payroll of \$37,958,000 and a value added by manufacture of \$70,829,000, up 52 per cent over the 1954 figure.

On the basis of employment, textile mill products, with 3,800 employees in January, 1962, was the largest manufacturing category in the county. Chemicals and allied products employed 1,380 persons. Other manufacturing categories and employments were as follows:

<u>Type of manufacturing</u>	<u>Employment</u>
Food and kindred products	830
Apparel and other finished textile products	610
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	190
Furniture and fixtures	370
Printing, publishing and allied industries	90
Stone, clay and glass products	130
Metals and machinery	1,390
Paper and allied products	850
All other manufacturing	450

Agriculture. Farm and forest activities required the services of some 950 workers or 3.6 per cent of the civilian labor force in January, 1962, according to a report of the Georgia Department of Labor.

At the time of the 1959 Census of Agriculture, there were 910 farms in Floyd County; in 1954, there were 1,558. The 1959 census revealed that of the Floyd County total land area of 328,960 acres, 53.6 per cent or 176,161 acres (including some woodlands) represented land in farms. The average-size farm contained 194.0 acres in 1959; approximately 680 farms or 75 per cent of the 910 total were less than average in size, while 143 farms contained 260 or more acres. In some places, the valleys of the county are sufficiently wide to permit farm operations to range up to 40 square miles in area.

Output of Floyd County farms in 1959, as reported by the U. S. Census of Agriculture, is shown in Table 10.

Forestry.^{1/} Two-thirds of the county's total land area is forested, and more than 1,400 workers are employed in processing lumber or pulpwood. Rome Kraft Company operates a plant with a 24-hour pulpwood capacity of 740

^{1/} Preliminary Forest Survey Statistics for North Central Georgia, 1961, U. S. Forest Service, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, (1961).

Table 10

FLOYD COUNTY FARM PRODUCTION
(1959)

Livestock and Poultry Products Sold:

Cattle and calves	8,011
Hogs and pigs	18,380
Chickens, including broilers	766,077
Milk and cream (dollars)	832,375
Chicken eggs (dozens)	2,304,482
Sheep and lambs	881
Wool shorn (pounds)	2,296

Crops Harvested:

Wheat (bushels)	11,397
Oats (bushels)	73,804
Corn for grain (bushels)	274,480
Cotton (bales)	5,480
Peanuts (pounds)	5,482
Lespedeza seed (pounds)	12,300
Irish potatoes (bushels)	1,193
Sweet potatoes (bushels)	3,948

tons or 9.15 per cent of the state total. Floyd County in 1960 produced 36,137 standard cords of round pulpwood, more than ten-fold greater than the 1949 output. Stumpage value amounted to \$216,822.

Saw timber production in 1960 was 14,850,000 board feet, with a stumpage value of \$384,300. Production increased 123 per cent between 1957 and 1960.

Mining. Mining is of relatively insignificant importance to the economy of Floyd County. Some iron and coal deposits have been identified. However, little is known as to quality, quantity or recoverability.

Bauxite, kaolin, shale and limestone are present in the county, and some production operations are active. Limestone is being quarried and crushed in Rome 2 3/4 miles northwest of the county courthouse. The crushed stone is used in concrete mixes, as railroad ballast and as roadstone. The American Cyanamid Company intermittently mines bauxite clay from two pits near Shannon and kaolin from one pit in the same area.

A clay products firm presently is obtaining shale from a pit along the main line of the Central of Georgia Railway, about five miles west of Rome.

Tourism. The tourist dollar is a difficult source of income to identify, even under the best of circumstances. In the case of Floyd County, no specific data are available, because no detailed investigations have been made in this field.

Floyd County has many attractions, but none have been fully developed and properly promoted. Facilities are available for playing golf and tennis, picnicking, hiking, swimming, fishing and hunting. A number of historic points of interest--including the old clock tower in Rome--are found in Floyd County.

The Berry Schools, where tours are conducted, is probably the greatest attraction to outsiders at present. Cave Spring has never been fully exploited, yet its park-like setting, along with the adjoining Georgia State School for the Deaf, should prove of genuine interest to tourists upon further development and promotion.

Two hotels, with a total of 225 rooms, and 12 motels, with a total of 200 rooms, offer travel accommodations in Floyd County. A 68-unit luxury motel is to be completed at Rome in 1962. Some 70 restaurants, seating approximately 3,000 persons, include 10 that are nationally rated.

Restaurants, service stations and hostelries in Floyd County have total annual sales and receipts of more than \$9,000,000, employ approximately 700 persons, and have a total annual payroll in excess of \$1,000,000. How much of this can reasonably be attributed to tourism is impossible to determine.

Retail and Wholesale Trade.^{1/} Retail establishments in Floyd County numbered 663 in 1958 (up 11 per cent over 1954); total sales amounted to \$62,490,000 (up 20 per cent over 1954); and total payroll was \$6,777,000 (up 25 per cent over 1954). The major retail sales categories for 1958 were the following:

^{1/} U. S. Census of Business: 1958, Volume II, Retail Trade--Area Statistics, Georgia, U. S. Bureau of the Census (1961). U. S. Census of Business, Volume IV, Wholesale Trade--Area Statistics, Georgia, U. S. Bureau of the Census (1961).

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>Sales volume</u>
Grocery stores	\$14,974,000
Automotive dealers	9,479,000
General merchandise stores	8,963,000
Gasoline service stations	5,562,000
Apparel stores	4,561,000
Furniture and household equipment	4,384,000
Eating and drinking places	3,050,000
Drug stores	2,435,000
Variety stores	1,673,000
Hardware stores	1,460,000

Floyd County wholesalers serve northwest Georgia and northeast Alabama. In 1958, 90 establishments had total sales of \$42,958,000 and total employment approximated 550, with a total payroll of \$2,402,000. Lines handled by Floyd County wholesalers include air conditioning equipment, automobile parts, baked goods, beverages, building supplies, boxes, brick, candy, drugs and sundries, confections, dairy products, eggs, electric appliances, electric motors, electric supplies, feed, frozen foods, fuels, furnaces, furniture, groceries, hardware, heating apparatus, hospital equipment and supplies, janitorial supplies, jewelry, lighting fixtures, lumber, magazines, meats, millwork, notions, optical goods, paint, paper products, pipe, plumbing fixtures and supplies, produce, radio supplies, ranges and stoves, refrigerating equipment, roofing materials, sewer tile, sheet metal products, and television parts and equipment.

Service Industries.^{1/} The 1958 Census of Business reported 304 service establishments in Floyd County, an increase of 31 per cent over the 1954 total of 232. Total receipts and total payroll in 1958 were \$5,252,000 and \$1,428,000, respectively, each being up 24 per cent over 1954.

Major service categories and receipts for 1958 were as follows:

^{1/} U. S. Census of Business: 1960, Volume VI, Selected Services--Area Statistics, Georgia, U. S. Bureau of the Census (1961).

<u>Service categories</u>	<u>Receipts</u>
Laundries and cleaning shops	\$920,000
Auto repair shops	836,000
Other personal services	633,000
Hotels and motels	508,000
Beauty shops	414,000
Other miscellaneous repair services	256,000
Electrical repair shops	225,000
Barber shops	219,000

Government. Floyd County, the cities of Cave Spring and Rome, state and federal agencies, two school systems, and state and federal courts employ a total of approximately 3,050 workers, a significant segment (12 per cent) of the total employed labor force.

Government purchases of equipment, materials, services and supplies contribute substantially to the county economy. The 1962 Rome city budget of \$2,413,490, for example, provides some indication of the economic effect of government spending.

Labor

Labor Force. Some 7,000 persons are available for employment in Floyd County, according to a recent Georgia Department of Labor report. Fifty per cent of the total is white male and 14 per cent is Negro. The available labor force is predominately semi-skilled, highly adaptable to new work situations, and relatively productive, as proved to Floyd County employers who have similar operations elsewhere.

This labor supply is within a reasonable commuting distance and consists of surplus workers on farms and marginal farm operators with small yearly incomes, housewives who would enter the labor market for attractive job opportunities, school graduates and dropouts, the currently unemployed, and some present out-commuters.

The Rome office of the Georgia State Employment Service had 2,419 active applicants for work on file during October, 1961. This total was distributed among the various job classifications as follows: 205 entry trainees, 73 professional and managerial, 532 clerical and sales, 225 service occupations, 24 agriculture, 302 skilled, 711 semi-skilled, and 347 unskilled.

Two nationally known firms have established production facilities in Floyd County since 1955, each employing approximately 1,000 persons. These managements have declared their satisfaction with the quantity of labor available and the performance of local labor currently employed. Inplant training programs have been very successful. Smaller manufacturing plants have also been manned from the local labor force in recent years.

Training Facilities. Coosa Valley Vocational-Technical School, serving northwest Georgia, is located in Rome. This school is housed in a new structure on a separate campus and contains complete shops for training in woodworking, metal working, machine shop, electronics, and such other fields as the needs of area industry demand. Courses are offered in industrial electronics, electrical technology, and mechanical technology. This facility is sufficiently flexible to enable manufacturers to train employees to suit particular production needs.

Employment. Floyd County has a total civilian labor force of 26,720 persons, of whom 1,680 are presently unemployed.

Wage Rates. Ranges of wage rates for selected job classifications are listed below:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Range of Wage Rates</u>
Carpenters	\$ 1.75 - \$ 2.70 hr.
Electricians	2.00 - 3.80 hr.
Plumbers	2.00 - 3.35 hr.
Painters	1.65 - 2.50 hr.
Common laborers	1.15 - 1.55 hr.
Machinists	1.75 - 2.50 hr.
Mechanics	1.50 - 3.10 hr.
Welders	1.50 - 2.00 hr.
Office clerk	40.00 - 50.00 wk.
Secretary	50.00 - 70.00 wk.

Natural Resources

Water. Water is probably the most valuable natural resource to Floyd County. Three major rivers and several permanent creeks have sufficient annual stream flows to support a population many times greater than that which presently exists. Further, the rivers and streams follow courses that provide for ready distribution of abundant supplies to all sections of Floyd County.

Stream pollution, caused by municipal sewage and industrial effluents, threatens to seriously limit future economic gains in certain areas of the county where the existence of waterways normally would assure such gains. However, the situation is receiving attention in current city planning and, in addition, an aggressive anti-pollution campaign is being conducted jointly by several area civic organizations.

Potential industrial tracts for future water shippers exist at many points along the three rivers. The Etowah River at Rome has a recorded minimum daily flow of 233 million gallons (1904) and an average daily flow of 1,890 million gallons over a 32-year period of record. The Oostanaula River has a recorded minimum of 264 million gallons per day (1954) and an average daily flow of 2,220 million gallons over a 16-year period. The Coosa River near Rome has a recorded minimum daily flow of 562 million gallons (1931 and 1955) and an average daily flow of 4,250 million gallons over a 27-year period of record.^{1/}

A program for the development of the Coosa-Alabama River system aims to provide a navigable waterway for barge service between Rome and Mobile, possibly as early as 1968. Parts of the project have been completed, while others are now under construction.

Minerals. At one time some small amounts of gold and silver were taken from the hills and streams of Floyd County. Manganese ore was once mined near Cave Spring, and low-grade iron ore was mined in small amounts.

Today, no accurate data exist with which to pinpoint specific mineral deposits or locations, nor are facts available to determine the quality or quantity of reported deposits of iron ore.

Mining activities in the county now consist of mining and crushing of limestone, intermittent mining of kaolin clay and bauxitic clay, and the digging of shale.

Forests. Approximately 66 per cent of Floyd County's total land area is covered by woodlands. Estimated timber reserves by species in Floyd County, as reported by the Forest Service in 1961, are listed in the following table:

^{1/} Thomson, M. T., and others, The Availability and Use of Water in Georgia, Georgia Department of Mines, Mining and Geology Bulletin 65 (1956), Table 8a, p. 125.

<u>Species Group</u>	<u>Saw Timber</u> (million bd. ft.)	<u>All Timber</u> (thousand cords)
Pine	164.3	822
Other softwood	-	-
Soft hardwood	50.0	223
Hard hardwood	<u>73.1</u>	<u>646</u>
Totals	287.4	1,691

A number of sawmills, millworks, and a kraft paper plant now process timber taken from Floyd County forest lands, thus contributing to the local economic wealth.

Agriculture. At the time of the U. S. Census of Agriculture of 1959, there were 910 farms in the county. Total land in farms was estimated to be 176,161 acres.

Floyd County agricultural production alone is insufficient to support additional manufacturing or processing related to the products of agriculture. However, this county's output in combination with that of adjoining counties could offer future opportunities for processing agricultural products.

Transportation

Railroads. The Central of Georgia Railway Company and the Southern Railway System maintain freight schedules in and out of half a dozen Floyd County shipping points, from and to the principal interchange points of Chattanooga, Atlanta, Cedartown, Dalton, Griffin and Rockmart. Virtually all sections of the county are within sufficiently reasonable distance of these main line routes to obtain freight service.

Highways. Floyd County is served by U. S. Highways 27 (north-south) and 411 (northeast-southwest). Georgia Highways 1, 1E, 20, 53 and 101 add to the federal system to facilitate ready accessibility to the major southeastern markets.

Motor Freight Lines. Twenty-eight common carrier motor freight lines serve Floyd County, four of which are authorized to serve both intrastate and interstate and one of which is authorized to serve intrastate only.

Bus Service. Fifteen regular daily schedules of Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., furnish the county with passenger and package express service.

Air Service. Russell Field, owned by Floyd County and operated by Eastern Air Lines, Inc., is seven miles north of the county courthouse at Rome. Two scheduled flights provide daily air service between Atlanta and St. Louis via Chattanooga and Indianapolis.

Complete service is available for itinerant aircraft at Russell Field. Its 4,500-foot runways and one 5,000-foot runway are paved and lighted. Navigational aids include a low-frequency range, a 24-inch rotating beacon C & G, and terminal visual-oral range equipment.

Atlanta's Municipal Airport, with 372 daily arrivals and departures, is 70 miles southeast and is frequently used by Floyd County residents.

Petroleum Products Pipelines. Southeastern Pipe Line Company maintains a petroleum products terminal, situated between the main line of the Southern Railway and Georgia Highway 53, approximately five miles northeast of the Rome courthouse.

Waterways. Barge traffic on the Coosa-Alabama River may possibly be initiated as early as 1968, under a current planning and construction schedule. This two-state Corps of Engineers project has been under development for many years and, when completed, barge freight can move between Rome and Mobile.

Communications

Telephone. The county is served by Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Telegraph. Western Union Telegraph Company operates a station at Rome.

Newspapers. The Rome News-Tribune is published daily, except Saturday, at Rome. Atlanta newspapers are delivered daily on residential routes.

Radio and TV Stations. Three commercial radio stations operate in Floyd County. The five television stations received in the county furnish coverage of all major networks.

Post Office. Rome has a first-class post office. Other postal facilities are located at Armuchee, Cave Spring, Coosa, Lindale, Shannon and West Rome.

Power and Fuel

Electric Power. Electric service is supplied throughout Floyd County by the Georgia Power Company which owns and operates Plant Hammond, a 300,000 kw capacity steam electric-generating station at Coosa, about 10 miles west of Rome. Many miles of 44-, 66- and 110-kv transmission lines span the county to feed substations designed to accommodate continued growth demands.

Natural Gas. Natural gas service is available in Floyd County from the facilities of Atlanta Gas Light Company and Summerville Gas Company. There are distribution systems at Armuchee, Lindale, Rome and its environs, and Shannon. Atlanta Gas Light Company serves all present consumers, except those in the community of Armuchee.

Liquid Petroleum Gas and Fuel Oil. Liquid petroleum gas and fuel oil are available throughout the county.

Coal. Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia mines are the sources of coal for the county.

County-wide Facilities

Fire Protection. Floyd County owns and operates one piece of mobile fire fighting equipment for service in outlying areas. The extensive woodlands of the county are protected by two active lookout towers and two fire control units of the Georgia Forestry Commission, with the support of units maintained by local forest products manufacturers.

To provide further protection in the county, Floyd County has contracted with the city of Rome for the service of its municipal fire department.

Police Protection. The Floyd County Police Department provides day and night patrols of county areas with a 15-man police force and six mobile units. A seven-man Sheriff's Department, operating four patrol cars, provides a similar service.

Water. Floyd County recently acquired from Pepperell Manufacturing Company the water distribution facilities at Lindale. The county water department has constructed mains to provide water to outlying areas, and this limited system now serves in the Armuchee, Coosa, Midway and Lindale communities.

Sewers. A sewage collection system and small treatment plant are operated by the county at Lindale.

Schools. Two four-year liberal arts colleges, a University of Georgia off-campus center, two prep schools for boys, a private school for girls, two business schools, a parochial elementary school, a vocational-technical training school and the Georgia School for the Deaf are located in Floyd County.

The Floyd County School Board operates a public school system consisting of 13 elementary and six high schools. This system had a 1960-61 average daily attendance of 7,162 students, 262 classroom teachers, and a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 27. An extensive building and remodeling program will be completed in 1962, providing modern facilities throughout the system and sufficient space to satisfy present requirements. Vocational training courses are offered at the high school level in home economics, office practices, diversified cooperative shop and agriculture.

Medical. Floyd County Hospital, owned by the county and operated by a self-perpetuating board, has a current capacity of 167 beds. An additional 104 beds will be provided in November, 1962 (see section on Rome). A county health office is maintained at Rome.

Recreation and Tourist Facilities. The major programmed recreation facilities in Floyd County are in Rome, since the county has no county-wide program of activities. Recreational opportunities are plentiful, however, throughout the county. Horseback riding, hiking, picnicking, fishing, and hunting are the most common forms of informal recreation.

Two country clubs and a public golf course are located in Floyd County, and tennis courts are available in three communities in the county. Bowling alleys, children's playgrounds, swimming pools, gymnasiums and ball fields are located throughout the county.

Rome

Rome, known as the "City of Seven Hills," is the county seat of Floyd County. Founded in 1834, the city now covers 9.6 square miles and has a population of 32,226.

Government and Taxes

The city was incorporated in 1847. It is governed by a nine-member commission, with one member serving as chairman. Rome has had a city manager since 1919.

In 1871, the voters approved a \$49,000 bond issue to finance the installation of a complete water system. A 250,000-gallon water storage tank, enwalled in brick and capped by a clock tower, was erected on a nearby hilltop. The clock tower became the community symbol and a local landmark of historical interest.

Succeeding city administrations accomplished housing redevelopment, extended water and fire protection services to adjoining areas, established subdivision regulations, adopted a zoning ordinance, enacted building codes, and provided a professionally directed recreation program for its citizens. All city streets are surfaced. A sewer system is available to all points in the city.

The 1962 city tax rate is \$34.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value on real and personal property. Property located in the city is assessed at approximately 50 per cent of its 1955 value.

This rate will go toward financing a record city budget of \$2,413,490. The principal outlays projected in this budget are \$692,069 for schools, \$341,700 for fire department operations, and \$307,750 for police department functions. The city's largest anticipated sources of revenue are the ad valorem property tax (\$870,675), business licenses (\$160,000), and water department collections (\$131,000).

General obligation bonds outstanding in October, 1961, amounted to \$2,052,000, while revenue bonds outstanding in December, 1961, amounted to \$975,000. The tax digest totals approximately \$47,500,000.

Economic Activities

Rome is the retail-wholesale, educational, medical, communications, financial, manufacturing and entertainment center for five Georgia counties and parts of two counties in neighboring Alabama.

Manufacturing. Manufacturing firms in Rome and its suburbs employ approximately 10,000 workers. This source provided a payroll of almost

\$38,000,000 and was credited by the 1958 U. S. Census of Manufactures with more than \$70,000,000 in value added by manufacture.

Retail Trade. The 1958 Census of Business credited 454 Rome retail establishments with sales of \$53,637,000, employment of 2,715, and a payroll of \$6,144,000. Twenty-one general merchandise stores reported total sales of \$7,734,000--14 per cent of all Rome retail receipts. Eighty-two food stores accounted for 24 per cent of total city retail sales; automotive dealers, 16 per cent; gasoline service stations, eight per cent; and eating and drinking places, four per cent.

Wholesale Trade. In 1958, wholesale trade establishments in Rome employed 491 persons, reported sales of \$39,094,000, and provided a total payroll of \$2,165,000.

Service Industries. Service establishments in the city had total receipts of \$4,203,000 in 1958. For the 231 firms reporting, total employment was 606, with a payroll of \$1,230,000. Personal services establishments--barber and beauty shops, laundries, cleaning plants, photo shops and funeral parlors--were credited with 46 per cent of total service receipts.

Government. Rome is a center of government employment, since it serves as the county seat, accommodates state and federal courts, and is headquarters for two public school systems and numerous state and federal agencies. The payrolls, local purchases and influx of visitors generated by these activities have a significant impact on the local economy.

Other Economic Activities. Educational facilities create considerable economic gain for the city. Student expenditures for clothing and other school needs, the instructional payroll, and the building requirements of two local colleges and four private schools develop a significant dollar activity.

There are two general hospitals in Rome, a state hospital for the tubercular, a cerebral palsy training center, and medical clinics which, in the aggregate, generate considerable benefits for city business houses.

Financial institutions, commercial banks, saving and loan associations, brokerage houses and insurance companies located at Rome attract business from many northwest Georgia counties.

Transportation

Railroads. Two railroads maintain freight services at Rome. The main line of the Central of Georgia Railway operates north to interchanges at Chattanooga and south to interchanges at Bremen, Cedartown, Griffin, Newnan and Senoia. The Southern Railway Company's main line operates north to interchanges at Dalton and Chattanooga and south to interchanges at Rockmart and Atlanta. Reciprocal switching and interchange are available at Rome.

Highways. Two U. S. highways and five state highways serve Rome.

Motor Freight Lines. Of 28 common carrier motor freight lines authorized to serve Rome, 12 maintain local freight terminals. Twenty-seven lines provide interstate service, one serves intrastate only, and four provide both interstate and intrastate service.

Bus Service. Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., schedules eight daily north-bound trips and seven daily south-bound trips out of Rome, furnishing package express service on all schedules. The city of Rome owns and operates a municipal bus transit system.

Air Service. Eastern Air Lines, Inc., operates Russell Field, a county-owned airport located seven miles north of Rome. Two daily arrivals and two daily departures furnish service to connections at Atlanta and Chattanooga.

Russell Field has three paved and lighted runways (the longest being 5,000 feet), a relatively new terminal building, a low-frequency range, 24-inch C & G rotating beacon, and terminal visual-audio range equipment. Complete service is available to itinerate aircraft.

Waterways. Upon completion of the projected improvement of the Coosa-Alabama River waterway, Rome will become the head of navigation for barge traffic moving over this river system from Mobile, perhaps beginning as early as 1968.

Petroleum Products Pipelines. Southeastern Pipe Line Company operates an eight-inch petroleum products transmission line originating at St. Joe, Florida, and terminating at Chattanooga. The company maintains a products terminal along this line, five miles northeast of Rome.

Communications

Telephone. Rome is district headquarters for the northwest Georgia operations of Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company. Included among its facilities are more than 25,000 stations, direct-distance dialing, and 153 toll circuits, which daily handle an average of 5,800 long distance calls.

Telegraph. Western Union Telegraph Company maintains an office at Rome, operating seven days a week.

Newspapers. The Rome News-Tribune, published daily except Saturday, reaches 13,655 subscribers in Rome and the city's market area, according to the Audit Bureau of Circulation report for September 30, 1961.

Radio. There are three radio stations in Rome: WLAQ (ABC) and WRGA (CBS), both broadcasting daily from 6:00 a.m. to midnight; and WROM, broadcasting daily only during daylight hours.

Post Office. Post office facilities at Rome have been surveyed and a determination made to construct a new main post office building or enlarge the existing structure. Receipts at this first-class office exceeded \$500,000 during 1961.

Power and Fuel

Electric Power. Electric service is furnished in Rome through the facilities of the Georgia Power Company. Two 44-kv, one 66-kv and four 110-kv transmission lines provide loop service to the city and are a part of the company's state-wide, interconnected system. Substation capacity is 36,250 kva, and peak demand experienced is 27,194 kw.

Natural Gas. The Atlanta Gas Light Company supplies Rome with natural gas through a 35,500,000-cubic-foot-per-day system which has had a peak demand of 25,000,000 cubic feet. Southern Natural Gas Company serves as the transmission company for Atlanta Gas.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. Fire losses in Rome amounted to \$157,534 in 1961-- more than \$200,000 under those experienced in 1960. South-Eastern

Underwriters Association has given the city a Class 3 rating, the best rate assigned to any Georgia city.

Twelve pieces of mobile equipment are housed in five fire stations and manned and supported by a 67-man force. During 1961, 533 fire calls were answered inside the city and 233 calls outside the city. A new fire truck equipped with a 70-foot snorkel tower is scheduled for early delivery to the city.

Police Protection. Rome has a 53-man police force, supported by five radio-controlled cars. Night patrols are maintained utilizing cars and trained police dogs. The department conducts a traffic control and safety program, with policewomen serving in the latter activity.

Water. The Oostanaula River is the supply source for the city water system. Pumping and filtering capacities are 12,000,000 gallons per day, and storage capacity is 4,000,000 gallons.

Twenty-five miles of eight-inch or larger water mains feed a distribution system which meets an average daily consumption of 6,000,000 gallons. Peak demand experienced is 8,500,000 gallons.

Sewers. The Rome sewer system serves 99 per cent of all city water customers. Recent extensions of this system and planned improvements have been designed to conform to an over-all plan which includes the construction of a sewage treatment plant, the designing of which is currently under way.

Schools. The city operates 15 elementary and three high schools under the administration of a board of education and the supervision of a professional school superintendent. The 1962 city school budget has been set at \$692,069, which represents about 45 per cent of the total cost of school operations. The balance is provided by the state.

Two hundred and forty-six teachers were employed during the 1960-61 school year, average daily attendance was 6,501, and the teacher-pupil ratio was 1 to 26.

There are two four-year coeducational, liberal arts colleges at Rome. Berry College and Mount Berry School for Boys currently have a combined enrollment of about 1,000 students, and Shorter College has some 560 students. The University of Georgia maintains an off-campus center in the city.

Private and parochial schools include the following:

Darlington School for Boys, private, grades 6 through 12
Mount Berry School for Boys, private, high school
St. Mary's School, Roman Catholic, coeducational, elementary
Thornwood School for Girls, private, grades 7 through 12

The Rome educational picture is completed by the following business, technical and training schools:

Carroll Lynn School of Business Administration
Cerebral Palsy Center - training school
Coosa Valley Vocational-Technical School
North Georgia Business College

Medical. Two general hospitals in Rome have a total bed capacity of 230. An addition to the 167-bed Floyd Hospital, due for completion in November, 1962, will add 104 beds and permit greater utilization of existing facilities. The McCall Hospital has a 63-bed capacity.

Chest surgery is performed at the 2,000-bed Battey Hospital, a state-owned and operated hospital for the tubercular. Excellent equipment and skilled personnel at Battey supplement the total surgical facilities available to Rome citizens.

A cerebral palsy training center, several medical clinics, 46 physicians and surgeons, 16 dentists, an orthodontist, 144 registered nurses and other medical personnel comprise the remainder of the medical complex at Rome.

Banks. Three commercial banks, two savings and loan associations, and several investment firms constitute Rome's financial industry.

The three commercial banks had total deposits of \$42,286,929.39, combined capital and surplus of \$2,902,000, and total resources of \$46,961,375.50 at the close of business on December 31, 1961.

Correspondent bank affiliations are maintained by these institutions in a number of cities, including Atlanta, Charlotte, Chattanooga and New York.

Recreation and Culture. The city of Rome conducts a full and continuous recreation program under professional direction. The program includes sponsorship of football, baseball, softball and basketball leagues and instruction in ceramic arts, folk dancing, swimming and tennis. Facilities include Memorial Gymnasium, Municipal Civic Center, and Maple

Street Community Center; two swimming pools; 16 athletic fields (eight equipped for night play) for baseball, football, softball and track; four lighted tennis courts; 12 parks totaling 123 acres; playground equipment; and a municipal zoo.

Other Rome facilities include two private membership golf clubs and one golf course open to the public, two bowling centers (a third is under construction), and four roller-skating rinks. There are also three miniature golf courses and a baseball batting range, as well as six privately owned but publicly available swimming pools.

A new YMCA building containing meeting rooms, game rooms, a swimming pool and a gymnasium offers a complete family-type program of activities. The Rome Boys Club occupies a new and modern structure which houses a gymnasium and swimming pool.

Weiss Lake, with its expanding facilities, provides a nearby water area of 30,000 acres for boating, skiing and fishing. Similar opportunities are offered by numerous small lakes in the surrounding countryside.

Other recreational and cultural activities and features include the Children's Fine Art Series, the Rome Community Chorus, the Community Concert Association, the Rome Municipal Band, the Coosa Valley Fair, the Rome Symphony Orchestra, the Rome Boys' Choir and the Rome Little Theater.

Many civic, social, fraternal, business and professional organizations sponsor active recreational and cultural programs in Rome.

Libraries. Carnegie Library, city owned, houses 45,000 volumes in a building located in downtown Rome. Tri-County Library, serving Bartow, Floyd and Polk counties, is headquartered in Rome. This library contains 75,000 volumes.

Churches. Rome has more than 70 churches, representing virtually all traditional Protestant denominations as well as the Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths. The Christian Scientists, Latter Day Saints, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, Unitarians, and Universalists also maintain churches or chapels in Rome.

Accommodations. Two downtown hotels, the General Forrest and Grey-stone, cater to the businessman and tourist with auto parking facilities, dining rooms and meeting rooms.

Six motels with a total of 141 rooms are located in Rome. Five of these motels are rated, four have swimming pools, and all have room phones,

television and air conditioning, as well as dining facilities in conjunction with the motel or adjacently located. A new 68-unit motel, which will have a swimming pool and banquet meeting rooms, will be completed in 1962. There are six additional motels, containing 59 units, in suburban Rome areas.

Over 70 Rome area restaurants provide a total seating capacity of approximately 3,000. Ten of the Rome restaurants are rated, and these alone can seat about 1,400 persons.

Rome Municipal Auditorium can accomodate 1,850 people theater style, and the Civic Center Building can seat 500 theater style or 275 banquet style in the main dining room. Ford Hall at Berry College can seat about 500 persons banquet style, and Coosa Country Club can seat about 450 diners. The Rome Little Theater has a seating capacity of 250.

Future Programs

The city of Rome expects to construct a sewage treatment plant in the near future, and the design engineering is now under way.

Rome's present city traffic flow pattern will be further improved by the institution of new police procedures, improved lane markings and turn controls, and improvements to certain streets.

Additional acreage will be developed for park use in the next few years. The city is presently negotiating for two separate tracts of land.

The city school system received a \$62,000 budgetary increase for 1962 with which to provide added instructional services. Current plans are designed to insure annual improvements in curriculum, teaching staff, teaching aids, and buildings in order to meet the demands of a growing student body and the changing economy.

The city is a member of the Rome-Floyd County Planning Commission.

Industrial Development Agencies. The Rome-Floyd County Industrial Authority and the Rome-Floyd County Chamber of Commerce are working toward increased industrialization of the area. The Authority currently is developing a planned industrial district in order to conserve industrially suitable land that can meet long-range future needs of new and existing industry. A board of directors, comprised of local business, industry and government leaders, is carrying out a comprehensive industrial development

program. Approved legislation, subject to ratification by the people of Floyd County in November, 1962, will permit the Authority to sell revenue bonds for industrial financing.

The Northwest Georgia Branch of Georgia Tech's Industrial Development Division has a six-man staff of professional and trained people headquartered at Rome.

Industrial Sites. At this writing, information is available on eight industrially suitable tracts in the Rome area. These properties were selected after an extensive survey had been conducted and assurances had been obtained that the tracts would be made available for industrial site development. A new industrial district is in the process of being opened up in Rome, and plans are under discussion for developing other individual sites and industrial districts in the area.

Armuchee

Armuchee is located nine miles north of Rome, along the route of U. S. Highway 27. This community of approximately 200 embraces a rather indefinite area and has no true business center.

Economic Activities

Local commercial activities consist of gasoline service stations, restaurants, motels and grocery stores.

The S. I. Storey Lumber Company operates a sawmill and millworks in the neighboring Crystal Springs community and employs some 40 people. However, most of the local work force is employed by Rome business and industry.

Community Facilities

Fire protection is provided by agreement between the city of Rome and Floyd County. A 15-man county police force handles the policing of this area.

Utilities available at Armuchee include electric service, supplied by Georgia Power Company; natural gas service, provided by the City of Summer-ville Gas Company; and water, furnished by the Floyd County Water Department.

A third class post office serves the immediate area.

A combination elementary-high school facility of recent construction serves Armuchee and environs. During the 1960-61 school year, this county-operated school had an average daily attendance of 565, 21 classroom teachers, and a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 26.9.

Cave Spring

Cave Spring, situated 16 miles southwest of Rome, has a population of 1,153 within a city limits area of 1.77 square miles. This is the location of the Georgia State School for the Deaf.

Government

A mayor and a five-member council govern this city, with a paid city clerk to handle daily activities.

Taxes. The current ad valorem tax rate of \$10.00 per \$1,000 assessed valuation is the principal source of revenue, with real and personal property being assessed at 40 per cent of present market value. The city has no general obligation or revenue bond issues currently outstanding.

Economic Activities

The greatest economic factor at Cave Spring is the Georgia State School for the Deaf.

Manufacturing, principally apparel, provides a total community employment of about 75 persons. Agricultural activities in the immediate area are fairly extensive and probably contribute to the total employment more heavily than does manufacturing.

Transportation

Railroad. The Southern Railway maintains daily freight service at Cave Spring, with one northbound train and one southbound train each day.

Highway. U. S. Highway 411 and Georgia Highway 161 intersect at Cave Spring.

Motor Freight Lines. Thirteen common carrier motor freight lines were authorized to serve the city as of August 31, 1961.

Post Office. The second-class post office at Cave Spring had receipts of \$10,632 in 1960.

Other. Telephone service is furnished by Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company through the Rome exchange. Telegraph service is provided from either Rome or Cedartown. Both Atlanta and Rome newspapers are circulated at Cave Spring. Five television channels and several radio stations are received in the community.

Power

Georgia Power Company supplies electric service to the city over a 44-kv transmission line; substation capacities total 1,083 kva. Peak demand has been 527 kw.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. The community maintains one piece of mobile fire fighting equipment, operated by a 16-man volunteer force. The fire insurance rating is Class 8.

Police Protection. A two-man force operates one mobile unit and provides regular night patrols.

Water. Cave Spring, from which the city takes its name, is the supply source of the water system which has a pumping capacity of 264,000 gallons per day and a storage capacity of 100,000 gallons. Peak demand has been approximately 100,000 gallons.

Schools. Two elementary schools and one high school of the Floyd County system are located in the city. In the 1960-61 school year, total average daily attendance reached 531, total teachers numbered 23, and the teacher-pupil ratio was 1 to 23. An average of 17 students have been graduated annually from high school over the past five years.

Medical. Rome and Cedartown medical facilities are used by local residents.

Banks. Citizens Bank, a private institution, is located in Cave Spring.

Recreation. Cave Spring has a well-equipped, tree-shaded park which covers some 22 acres. The park contains a swimming pool, bathhouse, picnic facilities, playground equipment, and a small lake fed by Cave Spring.

Churches. Baptist, Church of God, Methodist, and Presbyterian congregations maintain churches in Cave Spring.

Industrial Sites. Several potential sites exist in the area. One controlled site, inside the city limits, has all utilities excepting natural gas and sewage service. Sites in the area are described on pages 174-180 of the Coosa Valley Industrial Site Handbook.

Lindale

Lindale, the largest unincorporated Floyd County community (population 2,800), is located five miles south of Rome. It is both economically and physically centered on the facilities of Pepperell Manufacturing Company, a textile and clothing manufacturer employing approximately 2,000 persons. This community is an integral part of the Rome urban area.

Transportation

Twenty common carrier motor freight lines are authorized to serve Lindale. The Central of Georgia Railway and the Southern Railway provide branch line service.

Utilities

Electric service is supplied by Georgia Power Company, natural gas is available through the Atlanta Gas Light Company, and telephone service is provided by Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company through the Rome exchange.

Community Facilities

Elementary school and high school facilities are maintained at Lindale by the Floyd County school board. The schools had an average daily attendance of 1,417 and a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 28 during the 1960-61 school year. During the past five years, there has been an annual average of 83 high school graduates.

Police protection in Lindale is the responsibility of the Floyd County police department, and fire protection is provided by the city of Rome fire department. One mobile unit is maintained in Lindale.

A sewer system, constructed by Pepperell Manufacturing Company, and a tank sewage digester, both now owned by Floyd County, serve 99 per cent of Lindale's population.

Water is furnished to the community through facilities of the Floyd County Water Department.

Shannon

Shannon, with a 1960 population of 1,629, is the second largest unincorporated community in Floyd County. This community, situated eight miles northeast of the Floyd County courthouse, has developed as a mill town to serve the needs of its sole industry, Brighton Division of Klopman Mills, Inc., an affiliated company of Burlington Industries, Inc. There were 480 households here at the time of the 1960 U. S. Census count.

The "Brighton" mill employs some 1,100 persons in the manufacture of greige cloth.

Although there are no well-developed shopping facilities in Shannon, the proximity of Rome permits ready access to its well diversified retail center.

Transportation

Local rail freight service is furnished from the Southern Railway main line between Atlanta and Cleveland, Tennessee. Twelve common carrier motor freight lines are authorized to serve the community.

Communications

The Rome exchange of Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company provides direct distance dialing service at Shannon.

Power and Fuel

Electric service is supplied to the community over 66-kv transmission lines of Georgia Power Company. Natural gas service is furnished from the Rome area system of Atlanta Gas Light Company.

Community Facilities

Schools. School facilities are operated and maintained by the Floyd County school board. Model School is a combination elementary-high school facility, with a teaching staff of 37. The 1960-61 total average daily attendance was 951, of which some 325 were high school students; the

teacher-pupil ratio was 1 to 25.7. An average of 73 seniors have graduated annually over the past five years.

Police and Fire Protection. Police protection is provided by the Floyd County police department. Fire protection is furnished by the city of Rome fire department, and a fire hose cart and trained Brighton Mill employees are available for fire service, if needed.

Water. The local water system, supplied from a branch of Woodward Creek, has a daily pumping and filtering capacity of 477,000 and 500,000 gallons, respectively; the storage capacity is 900,000 gallons. Peak demand experienced is 445,000 gallons.

Sewer. Shannon is served by a sewer system and treatment plant.

Churches. Churches of the Baptist, Church of Christ, Church of God, Congregational Holiness, and Methodist denominations are located in the Shannon community.

Recreation. Recreation facilities, developed by Brighton Division, Klopman Mills, Inc., include meeting places for the local Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, a swimming pool, and lighted tennis courts. Baseball diamonds are available for Little League, Pony League and softball play.

GORDON COUNTY

General Description

Location. Gordon County, an area of 358 square miles, is bordered by Whitfield and Murray counties on the north, by Chattooga, Floyd and Walker counties on the west, by Bartow County on the south, and by Pickens and Gilmer counties on the east. Chattanooga is about 45 miles northwest of Gordon County, Atlanta is 58 miles to the southeast, and the Alabama-Georgia line is about 25 miles to the west.

Topography. The terrain of Gordon County varies from mountains to rolling hills with many wide valleys. The Coosawattee and Conasauga rivers converge a few miles northeast of Calhoun to form the Oostanaula River. Horn Mountain is at the western edge of the county. Elevations range from 600 feet to more than 1,300 feet above sea level.

Government. The county government is headed by an elected Commissioner of Roads and Revenue.

Taxes. The 1961 Gordon County tax rate was \$54.00 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation, including a \$20.00 levee for county school operations. The assessed valuation averages 10 to 15 per cent of present market value. There were \$369,000 in county general obligation bonds outstanding as of December 31, 1960; no revenue bonds were outstanding. Over a five-year period, Gordon County's general expenditures totaled \$3,004,534 and capital expenditures were \$142,682.

Population. The county's population in the 1960 census was 19,228-- a 1.6 per cent increase from the 1950 figure of 18,922. This increase resulted from the excess of births over deaths, since there was a net out-migration of 2,063 during the period. The 1960 population was 18.7 per cent urban, 6.3 per cent nonwhite, and 49.4 per cent male. In 1960, 7,118 persons were under 18 years of age in the county.

Cities. The industrial and retail trade center is Calhoun, the county seat, situated in the center of the western half of the county. Its population in 1960 was 3,587. Fairmount, in the southeast corner of the county, had a 1960 population of 619. Smaller communities, all with less than 200 population, include Sugar Valley, Ranger, Plainville, Oakman and Resaca.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. The Gordon County economy is heavily dependent upon manufacturing, with 44.5 per cent of the labor force engaged in this activity in November, 1961, according to the Georgia Department of Labor.

The 1958 Census of Manufactures showed that manufacturing employed 1,859 in Gordon County, with a payroll of \$4,554,000 and a value added by manufacture of \$9,698,000. Since that time, manufacturing employment has increased to 2,910 in January, 1962, according to labor force estimates by the Georgia Department of Labor.

Recent estimates show that 77 per cent of the manufacturing employment is in textile mill products with an additional 17 per cent in apparel and other finished textile products. Other manufacturing activities, accounting for 170 employees, include stone, clay and glass products, food and kindred products, printing and publishing, and lumber and wood products.

Agriculture and Forestry. Agriculture and forestry employment totaled 920 persons in January, 1962, or about 14.4 per cent of the labor force.

At the time of the 1959 U. S. Census of Agriculture, there were 1,222 farms in the county; in 1954, there were 1,579. Approximately 60 per cent (137,459 acres) of the total county land area is in farms (including 58,322 acres of woodland). The average size farm contained 112.5 acres in 1959.

The principal crops in 1959 were corn (306,942 bushels), oats (39,349 bushels), wheat (13,972 bushels) and cotton (9,355 bales). Crops of sorghum, soybeans, Irish potatoes, and strawberries were also harvested. More than six million chickens were sold.

A total of 130,700 acres, or 57.3 per cent of Gordon County, is covered with forests. There are a number of timber processors. During 1960, a total of 4,500,000 board feet of saw timber was produced in Gordon County, representing a stumpage value of \$120,000. The county's pulpwood production was 18,164 standard cords, with a stumpage value of \$108,894.^{1/}

Mining. Miscellaneous clays are being produced in Gordon County in small quantities. The Plainville Brick Company mines shale for use in its brick plant at Plainville.

^{1/} Unpublished data of the Cooperative Extension Service, University of Georgia.

Tourism. The principal tourist attraction in the county is New Echota, the site of the capital of the Cherokee Indian Nation, on State Highway 225 near Calhoun. This is being restored under the auspices of the Georgia Historical Commission. Other historic spots include the Resaca Battlefield marker and Confederate cemetery, north of Resaca on U. S. Highway 41; the Oothkalooga Mission House (an old Moravian missionary school for girls), south of Calhoun on U. S. Highway 41; the Cherokee Indian Memorial, on State Highway 225 near its intersection with Federal Interstate Route 75 north of Calhoun; and the Freeman's Tavern, built before the Civil War. While the full economic potentials of these attractions are as yet unrealized, an appreciable but undetermined number of tourist dollars are spent in the restaurants, service stations, and other retail outlets of the county.

Retail and Wholesale Trade. The 1958 Census of Business showed 199 retail establishments in Gordon County with total sales of \$12,739,000; about two-thirds of that total was generated in the city of Calhoun. These sales were primarily in food stores, automotive establishments, gasoline service stations, general merchandise stores, and lumber, building equipment, hardware and farm implement establishments.

The 1960 retail sales in Gordon County were estimated at \$15,399,000 in Sales Management's "Survey of Buying Power." The same source indicated a total effective buying income of \$18,598,000 and a cash income of \$3,532 per household.

County wholesale trade, in 1958, amounted to \$4,780,000 by 20 wholesale establishments.

Service Industries. In 1958, there were 59 service establishments with total receipts of \$1,403,000. Of these receipts, personal service establishments accounted for \$928,000, auto repair and service establishments for \$201,000, and all others for \$274,000.

Government. Government employment totaled 460 persons, or 7.2 per cent of the work force, in January, 1962, according to the Georgia Department of Labor.

Labor

Labor Force. The total labor force was 6,380 in January, 1962, with 420 unemployed. The labor market area, which also includes Murray, Whitfield

and Bartow counties, has an estimated 3,500 available workers, equally divided between male and female. Ten per cent of these workers are skilled, 50 per cent are semi-skilled, and 40 per cent are unskilled, according to the estimates.

Employment. The distribution of the 5,960 persons employed in Gordon County, according to January, 1962, estimates by the Georgia Department of Labor, is shown in Table 11.

Table 11
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED WORKERS IN GORDON COUNTY
(January, 1962)

Nonfarm	5,040
Wage and salary workers, except domestics	4,360
Manufacturing	2,910
Food and kindred products	50
Textile mill products	2,250
Apparel and other finished textile products	490
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	20
Printing, publishing and allied industries	10
Stone, clay and glass products	90
Contract construction	40
Transportation, communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	60
Wholesale and retail trade	500
Finance, insurance and real estate	40
Service	240
Government	460
All other nonmanufacturing	110
Self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics	680
Farm and forestry	920

If workers with specialized skills are needed and not available locally, they can be recruited from other areas through a Georgia Department of Labor clearance system operation in cooperation with other public employment offices throughout the United States.

Wage Rates.^{1/} A range of wage rates for selected occupations is listed below.

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Range of Wage Rates</u>
Carpenters	\$ 1.60 - \$ 2.00 hour
Electricians	1.35 - 2.50 hour
Plumbers	3.00 - 5.00 hour
Painters	1.50 - 2.75 hour
Machinists	1.45 - 1.85 hour
Mechanics	1.25 - 2.00 hour
Welders	1.25 - 2.00 hour
Laborers, common	1.15 - 1.25 hour
Clerks, office	35.00 - 65.00 week
Secretaries	40.00 - 80.00 week

Natural Resources

Water. Abundant surface water is available from the three river systems of the county--the Coosawattee, Conasauga and Oostanaula. The minimum and average daily flows recorded on the Coosawattee at Pine Chapel, about 16 river miles above Calhoun, are 142 and 909 million gallons, respectively. The minimum and average daily flows of the Conasauga as recorded at Tilton, north of the Gordon County line, are 44 and 734 million gallons, respectively. The Oostanaula River, formed by the confluence of the Coosawattee and Conasauger Rivers, has recorded minimum and average daily flows of 116 and 1,800 million gallons, respectively, at Resaca, approximately seven river miles upstream from Calhoun.^{2/} Numerous springs occur in the county, and some ground water from wells is used by industry.

Forests. Forest resources include an estimated 121.8 million board feet of saw timber, consisting of pine (60.7 million board feet), soft hardwood (9.5 million board feet), and hard hardwood (51.6 million board feet).^{3/}

Minerals. Exploitation of mineral resources has been restricted to miscellaneous clays and shales.

^{1/} Based on orders received by the Georgia Department of Labor.

^{2/} Thomson, M. T., and others, The Availability and Use of Water in Georgia, Georgia Department of Mines, Mining and Geology Bulletin 65 (1956), p. 125.

^{3/} Preliminary Forest Survey Statistics for North Georgia, 1961, U. S. Forest Service, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, 1961.

Transportation

Railroads. The county is crossed by two railroads. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad operates two main lines, one in the central part and one in the eastern part of the county. The Southern Railway serves the western part.

Highways. Major highways in the county include U. S. Highways 41 and 411 and Federal Interstate Highway 75 (under construction); Georgia Highways 53 and 156 (east and west); and 143, 225 and 3 (north and south). U. S. Highway 41 is the principal highway connection between Atlanta and Chattanooga. When completed, Federal Interstate Highway 75 will also connect these cities.

Motor Freight Lines.^{1/} Twenty-one motor freight lines were certified to serve the county in interstate traffic as of August 31, 1961. Four of these lines also are authorized to serve as intrastate carriers.

Bus Service. The Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., and Trailways Bus Lines serve the county and provide frequent passenger and package express service.

Air Service. The nearest airport is Russell Field at Rome, 30 miles from Calhoun, with four arrivals and departures daily. Lovell Field at Chattanooga, served by five airlines with 64 arrivals and departures daily, is 50 miles north of Calhoun. The Atlanta airport, offering 372 daily flights, is about 75 miles southeast of Calhoun.

Communications

Telephone and Telegraph. Southern Bell Telephone Company serves Calhoun and part of the county. Fairmount Telephone Company, Inc., serves Fairmount and environs. The Western Union Telegraph Company has offices in the county.

Radio. Radio Station WCGA operates at 900 kilocycles. Six television stations and numerous radio stations can be received in the area.

Newspapers. Two weekly newspapers are published.

^{1/} Data from Georgia Public Service Commission and SMCRC Tariff 500-D (Southern Group Guide), MF - ICC 1084, Southern Motor Carriers Rate Conference (1960).

Power and Fuels

Electric Power. The Georgia Power Company and the North Georgia Electric Membership Corporation serve the county with electric power. The city of Calhoun buys power from the Georgia Power Company and retails it inside the city.

Fuels. Part of Gordon County is served with natural gas by the Atlanta Gas Light Company. Liquid petroleum gas and fuel oil can be obtained in the county from a number of sources. Coal from Tennessee and Kentucky is also available.

County-wide Facilities

Fire Protection. Fire protection facilities in the county area, outside city limits, are provided by the Georgia Forestry Commission with two active lookout towers, a pick-up truck, and two fire control units. Negotiations are under way to serve the county with city of Calhoun mobile equipment.

Police Protection. County police protection is provided by the three-man sheriff's department with two patrol cars.

Planning Commission. A joint city-county planning commission is active.

Schools. There are 10 elementary schools and two high schools in the county school system. With 98 teachers and an average daily attendance of 2,579, the teacher-pupil ratio is 1 to 26.3. High school vocational courses offered include agriculture, commercial and home economics. The city of Calhoun operates an independent school system.

Medical. The Gordon County Hospital, a 60-bed facility, is at Calhoun and serves the county. There is also a county health office at Calhoun.

Recreation. The Chattahoochee National Forest covers part of western Gordon County.

Future Programs

The merchants and businessmen of the county have recently launched a membership campaign for the newly formed Gordon County Chamber of Commerce, which should be an important addition to the county.

Calhoun

Calhoun, the county seat, had a 1960 population of 3,587, of which 638 were Negro.

Government

The city, incorporated since 1852, is governed by a mayor and council. A joint city-county planning commission is active.

Taxes. The city tax rate including school levee is \$25.00 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. The assessed valuation approximates 10 to 15 per cent of the present market value. General obligation bonds of \$165,000 and revenue bonds of \$1,197,000 were outstanding on December 31, 1960. Governmental general expenditures over a five-year period totaled \$2,740,211 and capital outlays amounted to \$291,404.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. The predominant industries in Calhoun are carpet and rug manufacturing, textile operations, cloth dyeing, and clothing manufacturing. These employ 2,395 of the total 2,555 persons engaged in manufacturing. Other industries include feed preparation, glass and concrete products, printing and publishing, dairy products, ice making, saw milling and meat packing.

Retail and Wholesale Trade. Calhoun is an area retail trade center. In 1958 there were 86 establishments in Calhoun with total sales of \$8,167,000, according to the U. S. Census of Business. These sales were principally by food stores, automotive dealers, gasoline service stations, general merchandise stores, and lumber, building materials, hardware and other retail stores.

Virtually all of the wholesale trade activity in the county is centered at Calhoun.

Service Industries. Some 40 selected service establishments in Calhoun had total receipts of \$657,000 in 1958.

Transportation

Railroads. Calhoun is served by the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad through the Chattanooga and Atlanta interchanges. Car-load shipments reach Chicago in three days and New York and Detroit in four days. Less-than-carload shipments require four days to Chicago and six days to New York or Detroit.

Highways. The principal highway route in Calhoun is U. S. Highway 41, which runs north-south through the city. Other routes serving the city are Georgia Highways 53 and 156 (east-west) and 3, 143 and 255 (north-south). Upon completion, Federal Interstate Highway 75 will pass two miles east of the city.

Motor Freight Lines. Eighteen interstate motor freight lines are authorized to serve Calhoun, using Chattanooga, Atlanta and Rome as principal interchange points. Four of these lines are also certificated to serve as intrastate carriers. Truckload shipments to New York, Chicago and Detroit require three days. Less-than-truckload shipments take two to three days longer.

Bus Service. Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., operates 10 buses daily, providing both passenger and parcel service to Atlanta and Chattanooga and points beyond.

Air Service. The nearest airport is Russell Field at Rome, 30 miles distant, where Eastern Air Lines has four arrivals and departures daily. Lovell Field at Chattanooga, 50 miles north of Calhoun, is served by five major air lines with 64 daily arrivals and departures. The Atlanta Municipal Airport, 75 miles southeast, has 372 daily flights.

Communications

Telephone and Telegraph. Dial telephone service is provided by Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company. Western Union maintains a telegraph office in the city.

Newspapers. There are two weekly newspapers published in the city, the Gordon County News and the Calhoun Times, with circulations of 935 and 3,280, respectively.

Radio and TV Stations. Unaffiliated radio station WCGA operates during daylight hours at 900 kilocycles. Three Atlanta and three Chattanooga television stations can be received, as well as numerous radio stations. All major networks are represented in the programs received here.

Post Office. Calhoun has a Class 1 post office, whose postal receipts in 1960 were \$74,800.

Power and Fuel

Electric Power. The Georgia Power Company wholesales power to the city of Calhoun which, in turn, distributes it to municipal customers. Transmission voltage is 110 kv. The Georgia Power Company's interconnected system can provide all necessary industrial power.

Fuel. Natural gas is transmitted to the area by Southern Natural Gas Company and distributed by the Atlanta Gas Light Company. System capacity is more than twice the recorded peak consumption.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. There are two pieces of mobile fire fighting equipment in Calhoun, served by a force of four paid and 20 volunteer firemen. The South-Eastern Underwriters Association has given the city a Class 7 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection. The seven-man uniformed police force maintains regular day and night patrols with two patrol cars. This force is supplemented by the sheriff's force.

Water. The source of city water is the Oostanaula River. The pumping and filtering capacity of the system is 4,200,000 gallons per day, almost twice the maximum consumption of record. The average daily flow of the Oostanaula at Resaca, seven miles upstream, is 1,800 million gallons; the minimum daily flow is 116 million gallons.^{1/}

Other surface water sources in the vicinity include Oothkalooga Creek and Snake Creek with recorded minimum daily flows of 20,100,000 and 1,560,000 gallons, respectively. There are a number of major springs in the area.

^{1/} Thomson, M. T., and others, The Availability and Use of Water in Georgia, Georgia Department of Mines, Mining and Geology Bulletin 65 (1956), p. 125.

Sewers. Calhoun has both sanitary and storm sewer services. Sewage is discharged into the Oostanaula River. The city has restrictions against raw latex being discharged into the system.

Schools. There are two elementary, a junior high, and two senior high schools in the city school system. With 68 teachers and an average daily attendance of 1,568, there is a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 23.1. Vocational training offered in the Calhoun high schools includes agriculture, home economics and commercial courses.

Medical. The Gordon County Hospital in Calhoun is a general short-term hospital. A new 20-bed addition, completed in 1962, brings the capacity to 60 beds. There are eight physicians, three dentists and four registered nurses on the staff. The county health office is maintained in Calhoun.

Banks. The Calhoun National Bank, with total deposits of \$7,660,953, had capital and surplus of \$400,000 and total resources of \$8,185,100 as of June 30, 1961. Through its correspondent banks, the Calhoun National Bank is in a position to make loans to industry.

Recreation and Cultural Facilities. Calhoun has a year-round recreational program with a paid director. Facilities include the high school football and baseball fields, the little league field and a playground. There also are swimming pools, tennis courts, a gymnasium and a golf course. The city has two theaters.

Churches. Baptist, Church of God, Methodist and Presbyterian denominations are represented in Calhoun. Churches of other faiths can be found in nearby Rome.

Accommodations. Calhoun has one hotel and three motels. There are four restaurants and six cafes. Several local facilities can accommodate meetings of up to 200 persons.

Industrial Development. Industrial development assistance is offered by the Gordon County Industrial Development Corporation. A number of industrial sites are available in and around the city, including a privately developed, planned industrial district. The industrial district and other industrial sites are described on pages 183-195 of the Coosa Valley Industrial Site Handbook.

Fairmount

Fairmount, the second largest Gordon County community, is in the southeastern corner of the county, about 17 highway miles from Calhoun.

Government

Fairmount's 619 people (1960 census) are governed by a mayor and four aldermen.

Taxes. City taxes are \$14.00 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. Assessed valuation approximates 10 per cent of present market value. The city has no general obligation bond or revenue bond indebtedness.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. One substantial manufacturing concern produces tufted scatter rugs and bath mat sets at Fairmount.

Transportation

Railroads. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad serves Fairmount, with Knoxville and Atlanta as principal interchange points.

Highways. U. S. Highway 411 (north-south) and Georgia Highway 53 provide highway access to and from the community.

Motor Freight Lines. Fairmount is served by eight interstate motor freight lines, one of which is also certificated as an intrastate carrier.

Bus Service. Bus passenger and package express services are provided by Continental Trailways Bus System, with 10 daily schedules between Atlanta, Chattanooga and Knoxville.

Air Service. The nearest airport is Russell Field at Rome, 47 miles distant, where Eastern Airlines provides four daily arrivals and departures. Atlanta Municipal Airport, 70 miles distant, offers 372 daily flights.

Communications

Telephone and Telegraph. The Fairmount Telephone Company provides dial telephone service, and telegraph service is provided by Western Union.

Radio and TV Stations. Six television stations and numerous radio stations can be received in the Fairmount area.

Post Office. The post office is Class 2, with postal receipts of \$11,355 in 1960.

Power

Electric Power. The Georgia Power Company furnishes electric service to the community through a 44-kv transmission line.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. Fourteen volunteer firemen and one piece of mobile equipment provide fire protection.

Police Protection. The city has local police protection in addition to that provided by the sheriff's department.

Water. The city water system is supplied by two wells of 337- and 825-foot depths. Total pumping capacity is 158,400 gallons per day and storage capacity is 100,000 gallons.

Sewers. The city has no sewer system.

Schools. The combined elementary and high school in Fairmount is a part of the county system.

Medical. The Fairmount Health Center, with three beds, is available whenever regular hospital services are not needed.

Churches. Churches of the Baptist, Church of Christ, and Methodist denominations are in the city.

Industrial Development. A local development agency, the Fairmount Industrial Development Corporation, is available to aid in the industrial promotion and development of the community.

Oakman

This small community in northeast Gordon County is served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad main line and Continental Trailways Bus System. U. S. Highway 411 passes north-south through the community.

Plainville

Plainville, an incorporated community with a 1960 population of 161, is in the extreme southwest corner of the county.

Transportation

Plainville is served by the Southern Railway and by seven motor freight lines.

Economic Activities

Plainville's industries produce bricks, carpets and rugs.

Power and Fuel

Electric power is provided by the Georgia Power Company and natural gas by the Dalton Water, Light & Sinking Fund Commission.

Community Facilities

Fire and Police Protection. The city has both fire and police protection.

Taxes. The city tax rate is \$5.00 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation (15 per cent of present market value).

Water. Water is obtained from Calhoun through an eight-inch line. The Plainville Brick Company pumps an eight-inch well of 260-foot depth to produce 15,000 gallons per day.

Industrial Development. The Plainville Industrial Development Corporation has been organized to build and lease buildings to industry.

Ranger

This community, near the eastern border of the county, is on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, U. S. Highway 411, and Georgia Highway 156. It has one industry making tufted rugs and spreads.

Resaca

Resaca, north of Calhoun, is on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and U. S. Highway 41. Resaca has a manufacturer of throw rugs.

Sugar Valley

This small community, in the northwest corner of Gordon County, is on the Southern Railway and Georgia Highway 143. Its single industry is a manufacturer of throw rugs and chenille products.

HARALSON COUNTY

General Description

Location. Haralson County encompasses 285 square miles in northwest Georgia. Its western boundary coincides with the Georgia-Alabama line. It is bounded on the north by Polk County, on the east by Paulding County and part of Carroll County, and on the south by Carroll County. Buchanan, the county seat, is 43 miles due west of Atlanta and 106 miles east of Birmingham.

Topography. The rolling hill country of Haralson County is drained by the Tallapoosa River, which flows generally from northeast to southwest, and its many tributaries.

Highest points of elevation occur near Bremen and southeast of Tallapoosa. There is a peak of 1,424 feet above sea level some two miles east of Bremen and another of 1,416 feet one-half mile south of that city. However, the maximum elevation in Haralson County, 1,474 feet, occurs about two miles southeast of Tallapoosa in the southwestern part of the county.

The southwestern part of the county has the most rugged topography. The lowest elevations occur generally along the course of the Tallapoosa River and range from about 900 to 1,000 feet above sea level.

Biotite gneiss and schist are found in a small area near the Carroll County line, southwest of Waco.

Government. The government of Haralson County is administered by a Commissioner of Roads and Revenue, who is elected for a four-year term and serves as fiscal officer and chief executive.

Taxes. Haralson County derives the majority of its income from an ad valorem tax on real and personal property. The present tax rate, for general county purposes, is \$32.00 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation with assessments made at 25 per cent of present market value. An additional \$23.00 per \$1,000 assessed valuation is levied on properties located outside the city limits of Bremen and Tallapoosa to finance county school district operation. The tax rate has remained at \$32.00 for the past five years.

The county has no outstanding general obligation or revenue bonds.

Population. The Haralson County population in 1960 was enumerated at 14,543, reflecting less than a one per cent decrease since 1950. The 1,193

Negroes in the county accounted for eight per cent of the total population, reflecting a five per cent decrease since the 1950 census.

Population per household was 3.45 persons in 1960, with a total of 4,205 households in the county.

The 1960 census also revealed the following population characteristics of Haralson County:

Civilian males 14 years old and over	4,896
Married couples	3,321
Families	3,780
Median family income	\$3,767
Families with income less than \$3,999	2,018
Per cent of total families	53
Males, 25 years old and over	3,727
Number with eighth-grade education or less	2,203
Females, 25 years old and over	4,202
Number with eighth-grade education or less	2,397

Cities. Slightly over 48 per cent of the total Haralson County population lived within the limits of four incorporated communities in 1960.

Buchanan, the county seat, is in the center of the county on the main line of the Central of Georgia Railway.

The largest city is Bremen, located in south-central Haralson County at the intersection of the Central of Georgia Railway and Southern Railway lines.

Four miles east of the Georgia-Alabama line in the west-central part of the county is Tallapoosa, notable for its recent successful industrial development efforts.

Waco, the smallest of the four incorporated cities, is a residential community three miles west of Bremen.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. Twenty-eight manufacturers form the base of the Haralson County economy. Manufacturing presently employs almost 60 per cent of the employed labor force of 5,740, as estimated in a 1962 Georgia Labor Department report. The total annual payroll of these 3,340 manufacturing employees aggregates some \$13,000,000.

Value added by manufacture in the county amounted to \$18,098,000 in 1958, or a gain of twenty-one per cent over 1954, according to the latest U. S. Census of Manufactures.

Textile, apparel and allied products employ some 2,600 persons, or 80 per cent of all manufacturing employees. Other categories of employment include metals and machinery, 110; rubber products, 40; lumber and wood products, 70; and furniture and fixtures, 30.

A number of manufactures located in Haralson County in recent years are effecting some diversification of the county's economy. Among these are two small rubber plants, a steel buildings fabricator, a garment manufacturer, a plastics specialties plant, a producer of metal hardware specialties, and a planing mill. These new operations have provided some 200 jobs.

The current county output of manufactured products is trending toward a situation that, if attained, could provide a good location for new end-products producers. Examples of items presently being produced in Haralson County are tread and other rubber compounds, finished lumber, custom trademark seals, metal and plastic food containers, plastics specialties, tools and dies, metal hardware specialties, threads and yarns and decorated metal.

Manufacturing plants are rather evenly dispersed throughout Haralson County, with centers having developed in and around Bremen, Buchanan and Tallapoosa. Although some 800 residents worked outside the county during 1959, more than 1,000 nonresidents found employment in Haralson County manufacturing plants.

Agriculture. Of 369 agriculture employees in the county, 229 were farmers or farm managers, according to the 1960 U. S. Census of Population. The most recent Georgia Department of Labor report credited Haralson County with 410 employees in the combined "farm and forestry" category.

At the time of the 1959 U. S. Census of Agriculture, there were 659 farms in the county; in 1954, there were 1,129 (unadjusted). The 1959 census revealed that 69,160 acres, or about 37.9 per cent of the total county land area, represented land in farms. Woodlands, however, represented 39,868 acres of the total farmlands. In 1954, there were 106,506 acres in farmlands. While the average-sized farm contained 104.9 acres in 1959, there were 522 farms, or 79 per cent of the total, that were less than average in size. Forty-six farms contained 260 or more acres.

Some agricultural products sold and crops harvested in 1959 are listed in Table 12.

Table 12

HARALSON COUNTY FARM PRODUCTION
(1959)

Livestock and Poultry Products Sold

Cattle and calves	1,494
Hogs and pigs	3,430
Chickens, including broilers	1,225,025
Milk and cream (dollars)	360,910
Chicken eggs (dozens)	1,580,953

Crops Harvested

Wheat (bushels)	1,270
Oats (bushels)	11,466
Corn for grain (bushels)	94,558
Cotton (bales)	835
Pimientos (acres)	252

Forestry.^{1/} In recent years, Haralson County has grown rapidly as a supplier of raw material to the Georgia pulp and paper industry. A program of land acquisition and reforestation, commenced some 10 years ago, has brought pulp and paper company land holdings up from virtually nothing to 22,485 acres in 1957, the latest figure available. The county's forests produced 15,650 standard cords of pulpwood in 1960, whereas the 1949 output amounted to only 5,187 standard cords.

Total acreage in woodlands now aggregates 150,400 or 83 per cent of the total county area. All of this forest acreage is devoted to commercial use.

Mining. Copper and pyrite ores were formerly mined at a site in the northeast corner of Haralson County. Gold was formerly mined at the Holland and Camille mines in the Tallapoosa area, and it is said that the First National Bank of Atlanta was founded with gold taken from these mines. The Royal gold mines which were worked at Tallapoosa as early as 1829 reportedly were the source of funds that built the famous Read House (hotel) in Chattanooga.^{2/} Presently, there are no active mining operations in Haralson County.

^{1/} Preliminary Forest Survey Statistics for North Central Georgia, 1961, U. S. Forest Service, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station (1961).

^{2/} Evans, N. T. and J. H. Crawford, "Boom Period," Centennial Booklet, Section IV, Tallapoosa Centennial, 1960.

Tourism. Economic gains accruing to the county from tourist expenditures are relatively insignificant. Gasoline service stations located along U. S. Highways 27 and 78 derive limited sales from through traffic. The absence of developed tourist or recreational attractions limits tourist spending at motels, restaurants, retail shops and service stations, so that investments in rated motels and restaurants are presently discouraged.

Retail and Wholesale Trade. Retail establishments in Haralson County totaled 182 in 1958, had total sales of \$9,730,000, 320 paid employees, and a payroll amounting to \$699,000, according to the most recent U. S. Census of Business. Retail sales increased nearly 11 per cent between the censuses of 1954 and 1958.

Nine wholesale establishments were enumerated in Haralson County by the 1958 U. S. Census of Business. Sales in 1958 totaled \$3,982,000, and some 50 employees received a total of \$183,000.

Service Industries. The 1958 Census of Business counted 88 service establishments in the county, 38 of which had payrolls. Approximately 120 employees earned a total of \$226,000. Receipts of the 88 firms amounted to \$1,369,000, with \$529,000 going to personal services (barber shops, beauty shops, shoe repair shops, funeral parlors, etc.) and \$605,000 to auto repair shops, auto services and garages.

Government. Government activities in Haralson County include the municipal employees of four incorporated communities, county employees, and the employees of three separate school systems, Bremen General Hospital, and several state and federal agency offices. The Georgia Department of Labor credits the county labor force with 460 government employees.

Labor

Labor Force and Employment. Three thousand workers, approximately 50 per cent male, are available for work in the Haralson County labor market area. These workers reside within a reasonable commuting distance.

Workers residing in Cleburne County, Alabama, contribute significantly to the employed labor force at Tallapoosa. Apparel makers in Bremen and Buchanan operate transportation facilities for employees who reside in the adjacent Georgia counties of Carroll, Paulding and Polk. Forty-five per cent of the total employed county labor force is engaged in the field of textiles, apparel and related products.

Approximately 200 persons are listed as unemployed in Haralson County.

Wage Rates. Ranges of hourly wage rates and salaries paid in selected classifications follow:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Range of Wage Rates</u>
Carpenter	\$ 1.50 - \$ 2.25 hour
Electrician	2.25 - 3.50 hour
Plumber	2.50 - 3.75 hour
Painter	1.75 - 2.25 hour
Laborer, common	1.15 - 1.35 hour
Machinist	1.80 - 2.25 hour
Mechanic	1.75 - 2.25 hour
Welder	1.75 - 2.25 hour
Clerk, office	45.00 - 55.00 week
Secretary	50.00 - 65.00 week

Natural Resources

Natural resources of greatest import to the present Haralson County economy are the forest and water reserves. Underlying rock formations and/or mineral deposits may be developed in future years.

Water. The Tallapoosa River and its tributary creeks are the water sources for the four incorporated communities in Haralson County and for existing industry. Total peak demand experienced to date has been approximately 1,500,000 gallons; minimum recorded daily flow on the Tallapoosa River at Wadley, Alabama, is 29 million gallons (October, 1954). Average river flow over a 32-year period of record is 1,563 million gallons per day, indicating a substantial reserve for future increased municipal and industrial requirements.

Forests. The role of forest reserves is outlined in the preceding section on economic activities. It should be noted, however, that the 1960 value of pulpwood stumpage alone amounted to \$93,900 and that pulpwood production rose more than 200 per cent between 1949 and 1960. More than 50 per cent of the total Haralson County timber reserves are in hard hardwoods.

Since new milling techniques, in combination with new wood products processes and product applications, are causing a steady increase in the demand for timber, woodland owners in Haralson County should realize greater profits in future years as a result of sales to higher value end uses.

Minerals. There are no mining operations in Haralson County and no proved mineral deposits. Underlying gneiss formations near Tallapoosa and in the southwest part of the county might prove to have future value. This rock, when crushed, could serve as highway and street base material, aggregate in paving mixtures and rail bed ballast.

Transportation

Railroads. Two main line railroads serve Haralson County. The Central of Georgia Railway main line between Chattanooga and Griffin crosses the county north-south; freight pickup and delivery service is maintained at Bremen and Buchanan. The Southern Railway main line between Atlanta and Birmingham crosses the southern part of the county east-west; freight pickup and delivery service is maintained at Bremen.

Switching of carloads and peddler cars is made at the above-mentioned stations, Tallapoosa, and other points from local freights.

Highways. U. S. Highway 78 (east-west) serves the southern part of the county, while U. S. Highway 27 (north-south) serves central Haralson County. Georgia Highways 1, 100 and 113 (north-south) and 8 and 120 (east-west) complete the highway pattern.

Motor Freight Lines. Sixteen common carrier motor freight lines are authorized to serve in Haralson County. Fourteen lines operate interstate only, but two lines operate both interstate and intrastate. The principal interchange point is Atlanta. Several local manufacturers operate their own motor freight equipment.

Bus Service. Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., furnishes passenger and package express services at two agency stations. The Atlanta to Birmingham route is over U. S. Highway 78.

Air Service. The nearest commercial airport is Russell Field near Rome (48 miles north of Bremen). Here Eastern Air Lines, Inc., provides two daily arrivals and two daily departures of flights operating between Atlanta and St. Louis via Rome, Chattanooga, Nashville and Indianapolis. The Atlanta Municipal Airport, some 50 miles east of Bremen, provides 372 daily flights. Charter service and itinerant plane facilities are available at Carrollton, 12 miles south of Bremen.

Pipe Lines. The Plantation Pipe Line Company operates a petroleum products pipe line which serves a products terminal at Bremen.

Communications

Telephone. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company provides dial service to the county. An exchange is maintained at Bremen.

Telegraph. Western Union Telegraph Company operates two stations in the county.

Newspapers. Two weekly newspapers and a weekly legal reporter are published in the county.

Power and Fuels

Electric Power. Georgia Power Company, with its state-wide interconnected steam electric generating stations, supplies electric service to the county over looped 44-, 66- and 110-kv transmission lines.

Natural Gas. The city of Tallapoosa and Atlanta Gas Light Company operate distribution systems in the county. Combined systems capacity is 4,850,000 cubic feet per day. Transmission to both systems is provided by Southern Natural Gas Company.

Liquid Petroleum Gas and Fuel Oil. Butane, propane and fuel oils are available throughout the county.

Coal. Kentucky and Alabama mines are the sources of coal consumed in Haralson County. Local suppliers provide delivery service.

County-wide Facilities

Fire and Police Protection. Three municipal fire departments, with a total of five pieces of mobile fire-fighting equipment, operate in Haralson County. In addition, the Georgia Forestry Commission maintains two active lookout towers and two fire control units in the County.

There are three city police departments and a sheriff's department performing police functions in Haralson County.

Schools. A county school system, with eight elementary and three high schools, 81 teachers, a 1960-61 average daily attendance of 1,959, and a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 24.2, serves 60 per cent of the county school

population. An average of 86 students per year have been graduated from the high schools in this system during the past five years.

Vocational training is offered at the high school level in agriculture, commerce, home economics and industrial arts.

Independent school systems are operated at Bremen and Tallapoosa, graduating a combined average of 66 high school students per year.

Water. Three municipal water systems meet municipal and industrial water requirements. The water source for all is the Tallapoosa River and tributary streams. These same sources are available to owners of riparian rights.

Recreation. "The Sea Breeze," a privately owned and operated recreation area, caters to an average of 1,700 persons per day in season, with lakeshore boating facilities, a swimming pool and beach, play areas, and barbecue and picnic facilities. A second privately owned area provides spring fed pool activities and picnic facilities.

A public park is furnished with a clubhouse, swimming pool, tennis courts and play areas.

One downtown theater and two drive-in theaters are located in the county.

Tourist Facilities. Tourist facilities include three motels with a total of 35 rooms, one small hotel with 30 rooms, and seven cafes with a total capacity of some 600 persons.

Buchanan

Government

Buchanan, the county seat, is a town of 1.2 square miles that was incorporated in 1857. The city is governed by a mayor and a four-member council.

Taxes. The primary source of municipal revenue is the ad valorem tax. A tax rate of \$10.00 per \$1,000 assessed valuation is levied upon real and personal property. Property is assessed at actual value.

Economic Activities

This community of 753 persons is dependent upon manufacturing and government employment for the majority of its income.

Manufacturing. Three local manufacturers employ some 250 workers. A shirt plant, operated by Cluett, Peabody & Company, Inc., employs some 240, principally women. The remaining manufacturing employment is at two local saw mills.

Government. County government employment, school employment and related activities comprise the second major economic activity in Buchanan.

Transportation

Railroads. The Central of Georgia Railway serves Buchanan with daily freight service to principal interchange points at Chattanooga and Griffin.

Highways. U. S. Highway 27 (north-south) serves Buchanan on its Canada-to-Florida route. Georgia Highway 120 (east-west) completes the major highway service.

Motor Freight Lines. Eight common carrier motor freight lines are authorized to serve Buchanan in interstate commerce, one of which serves both interstate and intrastate.

Communications

Telephone. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company provides dial service at Buchanan.

Post Office. The community has a second-class post office with 1960 receipts of \$8,481.

Radio and TV Stations. Many area radio stations and three Atlanta television stations are clearly received at the county seat.

Power and Fuel

Electric Power. Georgia Power Company supplies electric service to the community, providing substation capacity of 2,500 kva. Peak demand experienced is 1,962 kw.

Natural Gas. Buchanan does not have natural gas service at present.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. Two mobile fire units and a force of 14 volunteer firemen furnish fire protection to Buchanan. A fire insurance rating of 8 has been established by the South-Eastern Underwriters Association.

Police Protection. The city's three-man police department operates a patrol car and conducts night patrols.

Water. Nearby Cochran Creek is the source of supply for municipal water. The system pumping capacity is 103,000 gallons per day with equal filtering capacity, and storage capacity is 295,000 gallons.

Schools. The county school system operates an elementary and a high school at Buchanan. During the 1960-61 school year, there were 29 teachers employed and total average daily attendance of 693, giving a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 24.

Medical. A county health unit, staffed by a registered nurse, is located at Buchanan. Hospital facilities are available at Bremen, seven miles south.

Banks. Haralson County Bank, with total resources of \$1,488,162.19, maintains correspondent affiliations with banks in Atlanta, Chattanooga and Raleigh.

Churches. Baptist, Church of God and Methodist churches are located in Buchanan. Churches of other denominations are at Bremen, seven miles south; a Catholic church is at Cedartown, 16 miles north; and a Jewish synagogue is at Rome, 34 miles north.

Restaurants. There are two restaurants in Buchanan.

Future Programs. The city has an active planning commission.

Bremen

Bremen, the largest city in Haralson County, has a population of 3,132 within its 4.5-square-mile area. It is located 50 miles west of Atlanta.

Government

A mayor-council form of government is in effect in Bremen, with the mayor and four councilmen being elected for two-year terms.

Taxes. An ad valorem tax on real and personal property is presently levied at a rate of \$29.00 per \$1,000 assessed valuation. Assessment is made at 25 per cent of value. Of the \$29.00 rate, \$10.00 is for general city operations, \$4.00 for bond retirement, and \$15.00 for school operations. General expenditures have averaged \$215,733 during the past five years.

The city had \$72,275 in general obligation bonds and \$476,567.50 in revenue bonds outstanding as of October 12, 1961.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. Bremen provides manufacturing employment for some 2,500 workers. Nine manufacturers produce printing arts, shirts, baked goods, metal hardware specialties, men's and boys' dress slacks, tools and dies, wood furniture, lumber and men's and boys' suits and sport coats.

Retail Trade. Retail trade brings new money into the city due to expenditures made by several hundred non-resident workers.

Wholesale Trade. Wholesale activities are relatively small.

Transportation

Railroads. Rail service at Bremen is available from two main line companies whose east-west and north-south routes have their junction in the city. The Central of Georgia Railway operates daily freight schedules between Chattanooga and Griffin. The Southern Railway operates daily freight schedules between Atlanta and Birmingham. Interchange between the railroads is carried out in the city.

Highways. U. S. Highways 27 (north-south) and 78 (east-west) cross in downtown Bremen. The Atlanta-to-Birmingham leg of Federal Interstate Highway 20, now under construction, will pass just south of the city, bringing Atlanta within 45 minutes and Birmingham within two hours of Bremen.

Motor Freight Lines. Motor freight service at Bremen is adequate for both present and future demands. Sixteen common carriers were authorized to serve the city as of August 31, 1961, in interstate traffic. Two of the 16 lines are authorized to serve both interstate and intrastate.

Bus Service. Bus service is furnished at the agency station of Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc. Fifteen daily schedules are presently being offered for both passenger and package express.

Air Service. Air service is available from Eastern Air Lines, Inc., at Russell Field near Rome, 48 miles north. The Atlanta Municipal Airport, 50 miles east, has 372 daily passenger flights.

Communications

Telephone. Telephone service, supplied by Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, includes 16 toll circuits and direct distance dialing.

Telegraph. Western Union Telegraph Company provides daily service at the Bremen station.

Newspapers. The Bremen Gateway, published weekly, has a circulation of 1,500.

Post Office. The local first-class post office had receipts of \$121,852 in 1960.

Power and Fuel

Electric Power. The Georgia Power Company furnishes electric service to the city over three 44-kv transmission lines. A peak demand of 2,176 kw has been experienced to date on substation capacity of 3,000 kva.

Natural Gas. Natural gas is distributed by Atlanta Gas Light Company. Peak daily demand experienced to date has been 2,000,000 cubic feet on a system capacity of 3,500,000 cubic feet per day.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. The fire department maintains two pieces of mobile equipment, operated by two paid firemen and 19 volunteer fire fighters. The city has a Class 8 fire insurance rating by the South-Eastern Underwriters Association.

Police Protection. A six-man uniformed police force operates two radio-equipped cars in providing day and night city patrols.

Water. The city's water supply source is a municipally owned lake of approximately 30 acres, located on Bush Creek. The system has a storage capacity of 225,000 gallons, a pumping capacity of 1,080,000 gallons per day, and a filter capacity of 864,000 gallons per day. System peak demand experienced to date is 750,000 gallons.

Sewers. Approximately five per cent of the city's surfaced streets are served by storm sewers. (Ninety-six per cent of all city streets are surfaced.) The city operates an Imhoff disposal plant and provides sanitary sewer service to 60 per cent of its water customers.

Schools. An independent city school system operates one elementary and one high school. This system provides public kindergarten classes. During the 1960-61 school year, the Bremen schools had an average daily attendance of 900 students, employed 37 teachers, and had a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 24.3. An average of 38 high school students have been graduated by Bremen High School during each of the past five years.

Medical. Bremen General Hospital, a city-owned facility, is operated by the City of Bremen Hospital Authority consisting of a nine-member, self-perpetuating board of directors. A 15-bed addition, presently under construction, will increase the total bed capacity to 40.

Bremen General has modern equipment and maintains an emergency blood bank. The staff consists of four physicians (two of whom are surgeons), six registered nurses, two registered laboratory technicians and two licensed practical nurses. A trained professional administrator directs the day-to-day operation of the hospital.

Banks. The Commercial Exchange Bank, a state bank, had total deposits of \$3,965,841.38, capital and surplus of \$250,000, and total resources of \$4,360,034.27, at the close of business on June 30, 1961. Correspondent affiliation is maintained with banks in Atlanta.

Recreation. Bremen Recreation Center, complete with a clubhouse, swimming pool and tennis courts, is the center of activity in the community. Ball fields on school grounds provide for league play. There is one theater in downtown Bremen, and two drive-in theaters are within seven miles of the city.

Churches. Places of worship for Baptist, Christian, Church of God, Church of Christ, Methodist and Presbyterian congregations are established in Bremen. A Roman Catholic church is at Center Point, four miles south; an Episcopal church is at Carrollton, 14 miles south; and a Jewish synagogue is at Rome, 42 miles north.

Accommodations. Bremen has a 30-room hotel, two motels with a total of 23 rooms and two restaurants which seat 60 persons.

Future Programs. An active city planning commission is engaged in a full-scale planning program.

Industrial Development Agencies. Bremen, Incorporated, an organization of business and industrial leaders, is actively engaged in a program of industrial development. This organization is experienced in the financing and construction of industrial buildings.

Industrial Sites. Several industrial tracts are available for sale. Detailed information is obtainable from Bremen, Incorporated.

Tallapoosa

The city of Tallapoosa is in the west-central part of the county, four miles east of the Georgia-Alabama line. In 1960, there were 2,744 persons residing within the city's 5.2-square-mile incorporated area. The 846 households in the city average 3.24 persons each.

Government

A mayor-council form of government serves Tallapoosa.

Taxes. A present ad valorem tax rate of \$27.50 per \$1,000 assessed valuation is levied on real and personal property, with assessments being approximately 33 1/3 per cent of actual value. Outstanding general obligation bonds in the amount of \$53,000 include school bonds. Revenue bonds outstanding consist of \$184,000 (gas system) and \$95.00 (water system). General city expenditures have averaged \$87,104.27 per year during the past five years.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. Sixteen manufacturers, employing some 800 workers, make up the heart of the Tallapoosa economy. An average of more than one new manufacturer a year has been established in the community during the past five years.

A pattern of manufacturing diversification has developed in recent years. At one time the textile industry furnished jobs for almost 90 per cent of all those employed in manufacturing. That percentage has been reduced to some 60 per cent, and today local production includes rubber products, steel buildings,

finished lumber, wood furniture, paper products, food containers and commercial printing.

Transportation

Railroads. Southern Railway serves Tallapoosa with its Atlanta-to-Birmingham main line.

Highways. U. S. Highway 78 (Atlanta to Birmingham) and Georgia Highways 100 (north-south) and 120 (northeast) provide a network for ready accessibility to the city.

Motor Freight Lines. Twelve common carrier motor freight lines were authorized to serve the city as of August 31, 1961.

Bus Service. Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Inc., maintains a schedule of 28 daily arrivals and departures at Tallapoosa.

Air Service. Air passenger and freight services are available at Russell Field near Rome (46 miles north) and Atlanta (60 miles east).

Communications

Telephone. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company furnishes dial service to Tallapoosa.

Telegraph. Week-day telegraph service is provided at a local railroad station by Western Union Telegraph Company.

Newspaper. A circulation of 1,500 is maintained by the weekly Tallapoosa Journal Beacon which is published locally.

Post Office. The second-class post office had receipts of \$15,095 in 1960.

Power and Fuel

Electric Power. Electric service is supplied the city through the 44-kv transmission facilities and 2,000-kva-capacity substation of Georgia Power Company. Peak substation demand has been 1,760 kw.

Natural Gas. The city of Tallapoosa owns and operates a gas distribution system which is supplied by Southern Natural Gas Company, a transmission pipeline operator. System capacity at Tallapoosa is 1,350,000 cubic feet per day, and peak daily demand experienced to date is 1,233,000 cubic feet.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. The city owns one fire truck, which is operated by a volunteer force of five firemen. A South-Eastern Underwriters Association fire insurance rating of 8 has been assigned to the city.

Police Protection. A six-man police force, equipped with two mobile radio units, furnishes 24-hour patrols.

Water. The Tallapoosa River is the source of the city water supply. Filter capacity is 500,000 gallons per day and storage capacity is 120,000 gallons. The system has a mile of 10-inch mains and has experienced a peak demand of 663,000 gallons.

Sewers. Storm sewers serve 60 per cent of the city's surfaced streets. There are approximately 25 miles of streets in Tallapoosa, with 16.3 miles surfaced. Sanitary sewer taps are connected to 75 per cent of the city's water customers. An Imhoff disposal plant provides for sewage treatment.

Schools. An independent city school system operates one elementary and one high school. Twenty-one teachers, instructing an average daily attendance of 505 students, gave the system a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 24 during the 1960-61 school year. An average of 28 high school seniors have been graduated each of the past five years.

Medical. Tallapoosa Hospital, a 10-bed private institution, has a staff of three doctors and facilities for minor surgery. The hospital also employs four registered nurses, one undergraduate nurse and a laboratory technician. Bremen General Hospital is 10 miles east.

Banks. Commercial Bank, privately owned and unincorporated, has total resources of \$140,000. West Georgia Bank of Tallapoosa, a state banking system member, offers full commercial bank services and maintains correspondent affiliations with banks in Atlanta, Birmingham and Raleigh. It had deposits of \$1,513,529.80, capital and surplus of \$100,000, and total resources of \$1,672,627.09 at the close of business on June 30, 1961.

Churches. Baptist, Church of God, Methodist, Pentecost and Presbyterian congregations are active in Tallapoosa. Catholic and Episcopal churches are at Cedartown, 21 miles north, and churches of other faiths are at Rome, 40 miles north.

Accommodations. Tallapoosa has one 12-room motel and three restaurants with total seating capacity of about 500 persons.

Future Programs. A city planning commission is active in Tallapoosa.

Industrial Development Agencies. Tallapoosa Realty Corporation, a local organization experienced in site development and industrial building financing and construction, is seeking new industries for the community.

Industrial Sites. Several individual tracts are available, and sites can be provided in a relatively new industrial district to which all utilities have been extended. Industrial sites in the Tallapoosa area are described on pages 217-222 in the Coosa Valley Industrial Site Handbook.

Waco

Waco is a residential community of 381 persons located three miles west of Bremen on a main line of the Southern Railway and U. S. Highway 78. In years past, the community was a major cotton market. It experienced a 16 per cent population increase during the decade of the fifties.

Government

The mayor-council form of government which serves Waco presently is levying a tax rate of \$10.00 per \$1,000 assessed valuation to finance city services. Assessments are about 25 per cent of actual value.

Transportation

The Southern Railway, several authorized common carrier motor freight lines, U. S. Highway 78, and Georgia Highway 8 comprise the transportation facilities at Waco.

Communications

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company furnishes dial service out of the Bremen exchange. The third-class post office had receipts of \$1,900 in 1960.

Power and Fuel

Georgia Power Company supplies electric service to Waco, and a natural gas system is operated by Atlanta Gas Light Company.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. The city of Bremen provides fire protection to Waco. A South-Eastern Underwriters Association fire insurance rating of 10 prevails in the city.

Police Protection. The Haralson County Sheriff's Department furnishes patrol service to the city as required.

Water. Waco has a water system with an elevated storage capacity of 65,000 gallons. Finished water is purchased from the city of Bremen.

Schools. An elementary school of the county system is located at Waco. High school students are transported to Bremen or to a county high school, according to preference.

Recreation. A privately owned park provides picnic facilities, playground areas and a spring fed swimming pool.

Churches. Baptist and Methodist churches are active in the community.

MURRAY COUNTY

General Description

Location. Murray County, consisting of 342 square miles, is bounded on the north by the Tennessee counties of Bradley and Polk, on the west by Whitfield County, on the south by Gordon County, and on the east by Gilmer and Fannin counties.

Topography. The western half of the county is predominantly rolling farm land that in general ranges from a minimum elevation of about 700 feet to a maximum of about 830 feet above sea level. In distinct contrast, the eastern half of the county is largely a mountain range that is nearly the full length of the county. The highest peak reaches 4,010 feet above sea level on Bald Mountain.

Government. Murray County, which was created on December 3, 1832, has a Commissioner of Roads and Revenue as its chief executive. Other elected officials include an Ordinary, Clerk of Superior Court, Sheriff, Tax Commissioner, Coroner, Superintendent of Schools and Attorney.

The county lies within the Seventh Congressional District and within the Forty-third Georgia Senatorial District, as do neighboring Whitfield and Gordon counties. Murray County has one member in the House of Representatives.

Taxes. The Murray County 1961 tax rate was \$51.50 per \$1,000, distributed as follows:

General county purposes	\$29.00
School maintenance and operation	20.00
School bonds retirement	<u>2.50</u>
Total	\$51.50

Over the last five years the tax rate has averaged \$45.90 per \$1,000 assessed valuation. The assessed valuation in the county is based on 20 per cent of market value. As of December 31, 1960, the county was debt free. During the last five years, the county has made capital outlays of over \$80,000 out of total expenditures of some 1.1 million dollars. A recently completed county-wide property re-evaluation program will become effective in 1963.

Population. Murray County had a population of 10,447, of whom 83 were Negro, according to the 1960 U. S. Census of Population. There were 5,152 white males and 5,211 white females in the county. The 2,735 white households in the county averaged 3.78 persons each.

Cities. Chatsworth, the county seat and major trade center in the county, had a 1960 population of 1,184. Other incorporated communities are Eton with 275 residents and Spring Place with 194. Crandall, an incorporated town but with an inactive government, had 208 residents. Cisco and Tennga are unincorporated communities. There are a large number of "cross-road communities" scattered throughout the western half of the county.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. Most manufacturing within the county is centered in Chatsworth. In 1954, the value added by manufacture was \$1,917,000, according to the 1958 Census of Manufactures. During 1959, minerals valued at \$118,300 were produced.^{1/} Manufacturing employment was estimated to be 610 in January, 1962.^{2/}

Agriculture and Forestry. Agriculture and forestry are important to the Murray County economy. According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, farms occupied 83,962 acres, or 38.4 per cent of the county total of approximately 218,880 acres. The average farm size was approximately 120 acres, according to that report. County-wide production of selected commodities in 1959 is presented in Table 13.

Table 13
MURRAY COUNTY FARM PRODUCTION
(1959)

<u>Livestock and Poultry Products Sold</u>	
Cattle and calves	1,421
Hogs and pigs	5,027
Chickens, including broilers	4,497,440
Milk and cream (dollars)	96,755
Chicken eggs sold (dozens)	1,705,027
<u>Crops Harvested</u>	
Wheat (bushels)	25,334
Oats (bushels)	21,100
Corn for grain (bushels)	187,103
Cotton (bales)	1,895

^{1/} "The Mineral Industry of Georgia," U. S. Bureau of Mines Minerals Yearbook, 1959 (1960).

^{2/} Georgia State Employment Service, January, 1962.

During 1959, over 1,750 cords of lumber were sold; pulpwood was the leading type, with over 1,000 cords.

Mining.^{1/} Mining activities in the county are centered near Chatsworth, where the Georgia Talc Company mines and processes talc and soapstone. The mines are on Fort and Cohutta mountains, a few miles east of Chatsworth; processing facilities are in Chatsworth.

Talc was first discovered in the county about 1872, and small-scale mining began shortly after that date. This industry has been active continuously since 1898. The Georgia Talc Company, organized in 1905, has been a continuous producer since 1907. Talc produced in Murray County in 1957 amounted to 49,000 tons. Known reserves are adequate, based on 1947 production rates, for operations at least through 1977. Total talc reserves in the district are unknown; however, they are estimated to be measured in millions of tons. The total value of mineral production in Murray County in 1959 was \$146,084.

Tourism. Tourism is an important economic factor in Murray County, U. S. Highway 411, which runs the length of the county and through Chatsworth, connects the South with the populous Central Ohio Valley. There are 16 service stations in the Chatsworth area, representing most of the major oil companies of the region. Overnight accommodations are offered by six motels, and seven restaurants are in operation in the county.

Wholesale and Retail Trade. There was one wholesaling firm in Murray County, according to the 1958 Census of Wholesale Trade.

In 1958, retail trade was carried on by 102 establishments which had total sales of \$4,183,000.^{2/} Of that number, 42 establishments had payrolls totaling \$241,000. Nearly one-third of the total county-wide retail sales were handled by 31 food stores. Gasoline service stations did over \$800,000

^{1/} Furcron, A. S., and Kefton H. Teague, Talc Deposits of Murray County, Georgia, Georgia Department of Mines, Mining and Geology, Geological Survey Bulletin 53 (1947). "The Mineral Industry of Georgia," U. S. Bureau of Mines Minerals Yearbook (1959) (1960).

^{2/} Census of Business, 1958, Vol. II, Retail Trade - Area Statistics, Georgia, U. S. Bureau of the Census (1961).

of business during 1958, while automotive dealers accounted for over \$650,000 in sales during the same year. Service industries had \$792,000 total receipts.

The cash income per household in the county during 1960 was \$3,507.^{1/}

Government. Governmental employment accounted for 270 jobs in the county, according to a January, 1962, estimate by the Georgia Department of Labor.

Labor

Labor Force. The county-wide civilian labor force was estimated to be 2,230, as of January, 1962.^{2/} Unemployment was 280, or 12.5 per cent of the labor force, and 1,950 persons were employed.

The declining demand for farm labor, due largely to changing methods of farming and mechanization, is causing large numbers to seek other forms of livelihood, especially industrial employment. Housewives of marginal farm operators with low income also contribute to the growing labor force. The Georgia Department of Labor estimates that 2,500 workers are available within reasonable commuting distance of Chatsworth, with about 1,000 of these being men. Over the last five years, Murray County High School has averaged nearly 100 graduates annually; many of these have taken advantage of vocational training offered by the school.

Employment. In January, 1962, manufacturing employment in Murray County totaled 610 or 31 per cent of the employed labor force, according to an estimate by the Georgia Department of Labor. More than half of the manufacturing employment was concentrated in the production of textile mill products and finished textile products, while processors of lumber and wood products provided employment for slightly more than one-fifth of the workers in manufacturing. Almost 30 per cent of the employed workers were engaged in farm and forestry activities. Government employment totaled 270, or approximately 13 per cent of the employed work force in the county.

A detailed breakdown of employment in Murray County in January, 1962, is shown in Table 14.

1/ "Survey of Buying Power," Sales Management, May, 1961.

2/ Based on county of employment. Data from Employment Security Agency, Georgia Department of Labor, Reports and Analysis Section, March 1, 1962.

Table 14
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED WORKERS IN MURRAY COUNTY
(January, 1962)

Manufacturing	610
Textile mill products	220
Apparel and other finished textile products	160
Lumber and wood products	130
Stone, clay and glass products	80
Metals and machinery	20
Contract construction	40
Transportation, communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	10
Wholesale and retail trade	110
Finance, insurance and real estate	10
Service	70
Government	270
Self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics	260
Farm and forestry	570

Wage Rates. Selected wage rates in Murray County, as of March 1, 1962, are tabulated below.^{1/}

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Range of Wage Rates</u>
Carpenter	\$ 1.50 - \$ 2.25 hour
Electrician	2.00 - 2.50 hour
Plumber	1.50 - 2.50 hour
Painter	1.75 - 2.25 hour
Common laborer	1.15 - 1.25 hour
Machinist	1.75 - 2.75 hour
Mechanic	1.50 - 2.00 hour
Welder	1.50 - 2.00 hour
Office clerk	46.00 - 50.00 week
Secretary	50.00 - 75.00 week

Natural Resources

Water. Holly Creek has its headwaters in the more mountainous eastern part of Murray County and flows generally southwest past Chatsworth, where it is the source of the municipal water system.

The Conasauga River winds through the northern part of the county and then flows south, forming the western boundary of Murray County.

^{1/} Based on county of employment. Data from Employment Security Agency, Georgia Department of Labor, Reports and Analysis Section, March 1, 1962.

The Coosawattee River flows for a number of miles through the southern reaches of the county where it serves as a part of the south county boundary. The Army Corps of Engineers has recently selected a dam site on this river, approximately 1 1/2 miles east of where it is crossed by U. S. Highway 411. Appropriations to date have been limited to preliminary projects, but a larger appropriation to finance stream diversion work is expected.

The Conasauga and Coosawattee rivers converge in Gordon County, approximately 15 miles southwest of Chatsworth, to form the Oostanaula River.

Forests.^{1/} Of the 219,000 acres in the county, 78.3 per cent is in forest land, all of which is categorized as commercial. Murray County forest reserves are estimated as follows:

<u>Species Group</u>	<u>Saw Timber</u> (million bd. ft.)	<u>All Timber</u> (thousand cords)
Pine	90.3	983
Other softwood	19.6	40
Soft hardwood	15.3	144
Hard hardwood	<u>127.7</u>	<u>854</u>
Totals	252.9	2,021

Minerals. Commercial talc deposits of considerable size are present in the county, principally in the mountains east of Chatsworth (see "Mining" above).

Transportation

Railroad. The main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad between Atlanta and Cincinnati crosses north-south through the center of the county. It operates only one station in the county (Chatsworth), but service also is available from its station at Tennga, Tennessee, just north of the Tennessee line. Shipping times are approximately the same for both of these stations, but there is considerable variation in the types of shipments handled. Chatsworth is primarily a carload-shipment handling station. Tennga mainly handles less-than-carload shipments, with a number of merchandise cars going straight through to some cities; in these latter cases, transit times are nearer to those of carload shipments.

^{1/} Preliminary Forest Survey Statistics for North Georgia, 1961,
U. S. Forest Service, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station (1961).

Highways. U. S. Highways 411 and 76 traverse the length and breadth of the county, respectively. Various state routes connect Murray County with the other counties in the area.

Motor Freight Lines.^{1/} Fifteen interstate common carriers are authorized to serve Murray County, of which two can offer intrastate service. One carrier is authorized to serve the county in intrastate traffic only.

Bus Service. Continental Trailways Bus System serves the county and makes scheduled stops at Chatsworth.

Air Service. Trunk line carriers serve two airports within 60 miles of Chatsworth -- Lovell Field at Chattanooga and Russell Field at Rome. The Atlanta airport is approximately 95 miles south of Chatsworth.

Waterways. Water transportation is available at Chattanooga via the Tennessee River which connects near Paducah, Kentucky, with the vast Ohio-Mississippi rivers waterway system.

Communications

Telephone. The General Telephone Company and Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company serve the county.

Telegraph. Western Union Telegraph Company operates at Chatsworth.

Newspaper. The Chatsworth Times, serving the county, is published weekly.

Post Office. There are six post offices in the county, with total receipts during 1960 of \$31,833.

Power and Fuels

Electric Power. The Georgia Power Company and North Georgia Electric Membership Corporation supply the county with electric power. Assurance has been given that facilities can be expanded as needed for future development.

^{1/} Authorized to serve as of August 31, 1961, as reported by Georgia Public Service Commission and SMCRC Tariff 500-D (Southern Group Guide), MF-ICC 1084, Southern Motor Carriers Rate Conference (1960).

Fuels. Natural gas is not yet available in the county. Liquid petroleum gas and fuel oil are sold throughout the county. Kentucky coal is handled by one dealer in the county.

County-wide Facilities

Fire and Police Protection. Fire fighting service outside Chatsworth is provided by the forest service. Police protection outside Chatsworth is handled by the sheriff's office, which operates two cars.

Schools. The Murray County school system operates all schools in the county.

In the 1960-61 school year, there were seven elementary schools with a combined average daily attendance of 1,822; of these, two were in Chatsworth and had an average daily attendance of 620. Murray County High School at Chatsworth serves the county and had an average daily attendance of 458 in 1960-61. There were 92 teachers in the system, giving a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 24.6.

Vocational courses offered are business education, homemaking and vocational agriculture. Teacher salaries range from \$2,000 to \$4,500 per year, with a few positions receiving local supplements.

Water. The Chatsworth municipal water system supplies the environs of Chatsworth and the city of Eton, as well as its own residents. The city of Dalton serves a few rural residents in the western portion of the county and the city of Spring Place. Other rural areas in the county depend on private water sources, mostly wells.

Recreation. The Chattahoochee National Forest includes 35,300 acres of Murray County; total acreage in north Georgia is over 680,000 acres. One hundred and ninety acres of the Murray County holdings have been designated as the Conasauga Lake Recreation Area, which includes a 17-acre lake with swimming area, dock and boathouse, picnic shelters, camping area and rest room facilities. A number of trout streams in the Forest are available to the public.

Fort Mountain State Park, also within the National Forest, has 2,526 acres. Facilities include an 18-acre lake with boats, dock and swimming area, playground, athletic field, camp sites, cabins, picnic areas, rest rooms, hiking trails and an historic fort.

Barns Creek Falls picnic area is located on Potato Patch Mountain in the National Forest.

The Chief Van House, operated by the Georgia Historical Society, is near Spring Place on U. S. Highway 76 and Georgia Highway 52.

Medical. The 32-bed Murray County Hospital and the Murray County health office are both in Chatsworth.

Chatsworth

Chatsworth, incorporated in 1926, is the county seat and has a city limits area of one square mile. At the time of the 1960 census, there were 1,184 residents, compared with 1,214 in 1950--a 10-year decrease of 30 persons. Sixty-nine of the 1,184 are Negro. There were 354 white households in the city, with an average of 3.15 persons each. Nonwhite households in the city totaled 20.

Government and Taxes

The city's governmental affairs are managed by a mayor and four-member council.

The current tax rate is \$10 per \$1,000 assessed valuation, based on 20 per cent of market value. The tax rate has averaged \$9.00 over the last five years. The city had outstanding general obligation bonds amounting to \$43,000 and revenue certificates totaling \$141,000 as of December 31, 1960. Expenditures over the last five years have totaled in excess of \$167,000, of which nearly \$11,000 were spent for capital items.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. Chatsworth is the county's center of economic activity. Crown Chenille Products Company, manufacturer of a variety of chenille products, is the largest single employer in the city. Georgia Moraine Corporation, a crate and lumber producer, and Georgia Talc Company are other major employers. Total manufacturing employment in Chatsworth is estimated at 320.

Retail and Wholesale Trade. A large majority of the retail trade carried on in the county is done in Chatsworth. Most of the retail and service industry establishments common to a community of this size are

represented here. Wholesaling needs are served mainly by approximately 440 wholesalers in Chattanooga, 45 miles northwest of Chatsworth.

Government. Government employment in the county is estimated at 270, with almost all of these jobs being in Chatsworth.

Transportation

Railroads. Rail freight service is offered at Chatsworth by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad through such major interchange points as Atlanta and Cartersville, Georgia; Etowah and Knoxville, Tennessee; Corbin, Kentucky; and Cincinnati, Ohio. Shipping time for carload freight averages three to four days to Chicago, Detroit and New York; less-than-carload shipments require approximately seven additional days. Local pickup and delivery service is not presently available.

Highways. Chatsworth is on the popular "Dixie Highway" (U. S. Highway 411), which is a north-south route, and on U. S. Highway 76, an east-west route. State routes 52 and 61 also serve the city.

Motor Freight Lines.^{1/} Fourteen common carrier freight lines are authorized to serve Chatsworth in interstate commerce; two of these lines also have intrastate rights. These carriers offer service throughout the region, via direct routes to terminals in Chattanooga, Cleveland and Knoxville, Tennessee, and Dalton, Rome and Atlanta, Georgia, as well as in other cities of the Southeast. Truckload shipping time to Chicago, Detroit or New York is about two days; on less-than-truckload shipments, one or two additional days are normally required.

Bus Service. Continental Trailways Bus System serves the city with eleven daily schedules--four north, five south and two west--for passenger and parcel movements.

Air Service. The nearest airport is Lovell Field at Chattanooga, 52 miles northwest of Chatsworth, where five trunk line carriers offer 64 daily arrivals and departures.

^{1/} Authorized to serve as of August 31, 1961, as reported by Georgia Public Service Commission and SMCRC Tariff 500-D (Southern Group Guide), MF - ICC 1084, Southern Motor Carriers Rate Conference (1960).

Communications

Telephone and Telegraph. General Telephone Company serves Chatsworth with 10 toll circuits and a dial system. Western Union Telegraph Company has an office in Chatsworth that is open seven days a week.

Newspapers. Chatsworth Times, published weekly in the city, has a circulation of 1,200. Daily papers from Chattanooga and Atlanta are also available.

Radio and TV Stations. Radio and television coverage of major networks is supplied from Chattanooga by nine radio and three television stations.

Post Office. The second-class post office in Chatsworth had 1960 receipts of \$22,763.

Power

The Georgia Power Company serves Chatsworth through a substation with a capacity of 3,750 kva, fed by one 44-kv transmission line. Peak daily demand to date has been 3,500 kw. The system is designed to accommodate future growth as needed. Industrial rates are available from the Georgia Power Company.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. The city operates one 700-gallon-per-minute pumper which serves an 18-man volunteer fire department. The city has a Class 8 fire insurance rating of the South-Eastern Underwriters Association.

Police Protection. The city police department, staffed with three uniformed officers, operates one patrol car that makes regular night patrols.

Water. Holly Creek is the city's water source. Although water supply problems have been experienced in the past, a current watershed project is designed to insure an adequate supply to the city, even during drought periods. The city system has a storage capacity of 332,000 gallons, pumping capacity of 432,000 gallons per day, and filter capacity of 259,000 gallons per day. The peak daily demand has been approximately 266,000 gallons. The city supplies water to Eton via a main that parallels U. S. Highway 411.

Sewers. Ninety per cent of city water customers are served by sanitary sewers. An Imhoff tank and trickling filter, with a capacity to serve a

population of 1,200, treats the effluent. The city restricts the use of this system to effluent which will not damage or disrupt the treatment facilities.

Schools. The county school system operates two elementary schools and one high school in Chatsworth. The combined average daily attendance for the three schools was 1,078 during the last school year. There were 47 teachers in these schools, giving a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 22.9.

Medical. The Murray County Hospital is a 32-bed facility located in Chatsworth. The staff includes five medical doctors, one dentist and three registered nurses, augmented by 20 practical nurses, aids and orderlies. One laboratory technician and one radiologist are also on the staff.

Banks. The Cohutta Banking Company, a state bank, is Murray County's only banking institution. The bank had total deposits of \$2,785,155.95, capital and surplus of \$180,000.00, and total resources of \$3,005,702.62, as of December 30, 1961.

Recreational and Cultural Facilities. The three-acre city park has a swimming pool and playground facilities. A theater seats 350 persons.

Baptist, Church of Christ, and Methodist denominations have congregations in the city. Most other denominations are represented in Dalton, 11 miles west.

Six motels in or immediately adjacent to the city have a total of 98 rooms. Seven restaurants have 540 seats. The American Legion Club, two churches, and two school cafeterias, with seating capacities up to 300, are available for club activities and other meetings.

Future Programs. The City Council is investigating future needs in the areas of water supply, sewage treatment, fire and police protection, etc., with the aim of improving these facilities and operations so as to properly accommodate the city's future growth.

Industrial Development. Chatsworth Industries, Incorporated, is a local corporation established to offer aid in effecting the industrial development of the community.

A number of industrial sites in and near Chatsworth afford a range of acreage for the accommodation of new industry. Some of these sites have

rail access, while others are non-rail sites. Industrial sites in the area are described on pages 223-231 of the Coosa Valley Industrial Site Handbook.

Eton

This incorporated community (1960 population of 275) is approximately four miles north of Chatsworth on U. S. Highway 411, at the latter's intersection with Georgia Highway 286.

Economic Activities

One manufacturer here produces rugs.

Transportation

Eton is served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and by seven motor freight lines.

Utilities

Electric power is supplied by the Georgia Power Company. Chatsworth and Dalton dealers serve the community with fuels.

Water

The city of Chatsworth furnishes water to Eton.

Taxes

The tax rate is \$3.00 per \$1,000 assessed valuation. Assessments are 10 to 20 per cent of present market value.

Industrial Development

Chatsworth Industries, Incorporated, assists Eton in industrial development matters.

PAULDING COUNTY

General Description

Location. Paulding County is in the southern part of the Coosa Valley, about 20 miles east of the Alabama state line and 30 miles northwest of Atlanta. On the north, Paulding County is bounded by Bartow County; to the east, by Cobb County; to the south, by Douglas and Carroll counties; and to the west, by Polk and Haralson counties.

Topography. The county, embracing an area of 318 square miles, is situated in the gently rolling Piedmont Plateau, which here is dissected into residual hills and small mountains rising from several hundred to 1,000 feet above the general surface. Drainage of the county is to the west and northwest by the Tallapoosa and Etowah rivers. Maximum elevations in Paulding County average 1,150 feet above sea level.

Government. The government of Paulding County is by an Ordinary who handles all county administrative affairs.

Taxes. The Paulding County 1961 tax rate was \$56.80 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The rate has averaged \$55.20 over the past five years. Applying to both real and personal property, the tax is assessed on a basis of 15 to 20 per cent of actual value. The county has an outstanding indebtedness of \$177,000 in general obligation bonds. A complete tax reappraisal program currently is under way and will be completed in the fall of 1962.

Population. According to the 1960 Census of Population, Paulding County had a population of 13,101, an 11.5 per cent increase over 1950 when there were 11,752 residents in the county. The 1960 data indicate that the county is dominantly rural, since there were only 2,423 urban residents. The county nonwhite population was only 9.2 per cent in 1960. There were 6,498 male and 6,603 female residents, with a median age of 26.2 years for the county. The 3,581 households reported in 1960 had 3.65 persons per household.

Cities. The two major incorporated communities in the county are Dallas, the county seat, in the center of the county, and the smaller community of Hiram, five miles to the southeast of Dallas. Dallas had a 1960 population of 2,065, while Hiram had 358 residents.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. Manufacturing employment in the county, as of January, 1962, was 510 or 26 per cent of the total employment of 1,970. Of those employed in manufacturing, 440 (86 per cent) were engaged in the production of textile mill and allied products. Most of the textile mills are in Dallas. The value added by manufacturing in the county was \$1.4 million in 1958, with a payroll of \$1.1 million, according to the U. S. Census of Business for that year.

Agriculture. Agricultural and forestry employment for January, 1962, was estimated at 360 by the Georgia Department of Labor.

At the time of the 1959 U. S. Census of Agriculture, there were 612 farms in the county; in 1954, there were 1,149. The average-size farm contained 100 acres in 1959; 414 farms or 67 per cent of the 612 total were less than average in size, while 39 contained 260 or more acres. There has been a drastic drop in the number of acres in farm land between 1940 and 1959. The 1940 total of 159,534 acres in farms dropped to 61,183 acres in 1959. Over this 1940-50 period, however, the value of farm products rose from \$513,162 to \$2,810,292. Livestock and poultry products sold and crops harvested in 1959 are shown in Table 15.

Table 15
PAULDING COUNTY FARM PRODUCTION
(1959)

Livestock and Poultry Products Sold

Cattle and calves	1,160
Hogs and pigs	1,340
Chickens, including broilers	3,762,615
Milk and cream (dollars)	332,440
Chicken eggs (dozens)	298,720

Crops Harvested

Wheat (bushels)	2,920
Oats (bushels)	2,430
Corn for grain (bushels)	100,861
Cotton (bales)	1,180
Vegetables for sale (dollars)	29,182
Peanuts, picking and thrashing (pounds)	5,070
Sweet potatoes, for home or sale (bushels)	3,167

Forests. Forests cover over 167,300 acres of the county's approximate total land area of 200,000 acres. Round pulpwood production increased from 387 to 24,389 standard cords during the period 1949 to 1960.^{1/} The stumpage value was \$146,334 for 1960.

Mining. There is no mining today within Paulding County. In the past, both copper and gold were mined in the county, but there has been no recent production. Due to the underlying formations of quartzites and granites in the county, even the recovery of materials for road building is limited.

Tourism. The role that Dallas and Paulding County played in the War Between the States offers an opportunity to create a tourist attraction to the county. Here, on the road to Atlanta, a major battle took place in May of 1864 to slow the march of General Sherman toward Atlanta. In the area of the New Hope Church Battlefield on Georgia Highway 92, four miles north-east of Dallas, are various plaques to explain in detail the action that took place there between Confederate and Union forces.

Numerous lakes and two Georgia State Parks, all within 25 miles, afford a wide variety of recreation and attractions to both local and out-of-state visitors. One motel, several restaurants, and numerous service stations exist in the county to meet the visitors' travel needs.

Retail and Wholesale Trade. The majority of the wholesale and retail sales for Dallas and Paulding County showed an increase from 1954 to 1958. According to U. S. Bureau of Census information, the number of retail establishments increased from 78 to 122 between 1954 and 1958, payrolls increased from \$171,000 to \$291,000, and total retail sales increased from \$3,637,000 to \$4,937,000. The six wholesale establishments in Paulding County in 1958 had total payrolls of \$50,000 and total sales of \$1,461,000.

Service Industries. Service industries account for 90 persons, or five per cent of the total employment of the county. According to the U. S. Census of Business, there were 43 establishments with a payroll of \$48,000 in 1958. Personal services accounted for half of the total number of establishments.

^{1/} Timber and Wood Products in the Economic Development of the Coosa Valley Area of Georgia, University of Georgia, Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin N.S. 91 (1962), published in cooperation with the Georgia Forest Research Council.

Government. There were 280 government employees in Paulding County in January, 1962, a large percentage of whom live and work in Dallas, the county seat.

Labor

Labor Force. In January, 1962, labor availability for Paulding and the surrounding counties of Haralson, Douglas and Polk was estimated at approximately 3,000 persons by the Georgia Department of Labor. These include surplus workers on farms, housewives who would enter the labor market for attractive jobs, those unemployed, and some out-commuters. In the past five years, the county school system has graduated annually an average of 108 students, a number of whom entered the labor force each year.

Employment. Employment in Paulding County, as of January, 1962, is indicated in Table 16.

Table 16
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED WORKERS IN PAULDING COUNTY

Wage and salary workers, except domestics	1,210
Manufacturing	510
Food and kindred products	10
Textile mill products	440
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	60
Contract construction	110
Transportation, communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	50
Wholesale and retail trade	140
Finance, insurance and real estate	20
Service	90
Government	280
All other nonmanufacturing	10
Self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics	400

Wage Rates. The range of wage rates offered for selected skills and occupations in Paulding County is given in the following list:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Range of Wage Rates</u>
Carpenters	\$ 1.50 - \$ 2.00 hour
Electricians	2.00 - 2.50 hour
Plumbers	1.85 - 2.35 hour
Painters	1.50 - 2.00 hour
Common laborers	1.15 - 1.35 hour
Machinists	1.80 - 2.25 hour
Mechanics	1.75 - 2.30 hour
Welders	1.75 - 2.25 hour
Clerks, office	45.00 - 55.00 week
Secretaries	50.00 - 65.00 week

Natural Resources

The natural resources of Paulding County are water, agriculture and forests.

Water. Water in Paulding County is in ample supply. Ground water is used principally in the region for domestic, municipal and industrial purposes. This water comes chiefly from drilled wells and springs or a combination of both.^{1/} The over-all water table is high due to the numerous creeks which flow through the county.

Agriculture. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture report for 1959, there were 612 farms covering 30.1 per cent of the county's 203,520 acres. A variety of agricultural products, though not large in number, is diversified enough for a stable market.

Forests. Approximately 82.5 per cent of Paulding County's total land area is now in forest, according to 1961 estimates by the Forestry Service. Paulding County is one of 32 in north-central Georgia which has shifted in the past 25 years from a predominantly agricultural to a predominantly forested area.

Timber reserves in Paulding County, as estimated by the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1961, are as follows:^{2/}

^{1/} Thomson, M. T., and others, The Availability and Use of Water in Georgia, Georgia Department of Mines, Mining and Geology Bulletin 65 (1956).

^{2/} Preliminary Forest Survey Statistics for North Central Georgia, 1961, U. S. Forest Service, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station (1961).

<u>Species Group</u>	<u>Saw Timber</u> (million bd. ft.)	<u>All Timber</u> (thousand cords)
Pine	119.1	909
Other softwoods	-	-
Soft hardwoods	56.4	541
Hardwoods	<u>42.1</u>	<u>402</u>
Totals	217.6	1,852

Transportation

Railroads. Paulding County is well situated with respect to rail transportation to the major market areas of the Southeast. The Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad main lines extend generally east-west across the county. On freight shipments, carload delivery to New York and Chicago requires three days, and to Detroit, four days. Less-than-carload delivery takes an additional day.

Highways. U. S. Highway 278 provides for motor freight service from Dallas to Atlanta and west to points in Alabama and beyond. Georgia Highway 61 goes north to Cartersville, where it joins U. S. Highway 411 to Knoxville and gives access to U. S. Highway 41 to Chattanooga. On its route south, Georgia 61 terminates at Carrollton, where access to U. S. Highway 27 makes south Georgia and Florida markets available. Dallas is approximately 20 miles north of Federal Interstate Highway 20, now under construction, which will connect Atlanta and Birmingham.

Motor Freight Lines. There are 11 interstate motor freight carriers and one intrastate carrier authorized to serve Dallas and Paulding County.

Bus Service. Continental Trailways Bus System offers bus service for both freight and passengers.

Air Service. The Atlanta Municipal Airport, 39 miles distant from Dallas and Paulding County, handles over 370 flights daily. Russell Field at Rome, 37 miles north, is served by Eastern Air Lines, Inc., with two scheduled flights daily between Chattanooga and Atlanta.

Communications

Telephone. The Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company provides telephone service throughout Paulding County.

Telegraph. The Western Union Telegraph Company has an office in Marietta, some 17 miles east of Dallas, where telegrams can be received and transmitted by phone to Dallas and other points in the county.

Newspaper. The Dallas New Era, published weekly in Dallas, has a circulation of 1,950.

Radio and TV Stations. Radio stations from the surrounding counties are received throughout the day, and television is received from three Atlanta stations.

Power and Fuel

Electric Power. The Georgia Power Company provides electric power throughout Paulding County with one 44,000-volt transmission line. Substation capacity exceeds present demands, and added service is readily available to new areas of development. Plant Hammond, a Georgia Power Company generating plant near Rome with a capacity of 300,000 kw, has a transmission line passing within four miles of Dallas.

Natural Gas. Natural gas is supplied by the city of Dallas from the transmission lines of the Southern Natural Gas Company. Dallas has recently extended a four-inch gas line to Hiram, a distance of six miles.

Other Fuels. Liquid petroleum gas, fuel oil and coal are available locally for both residential and industrial uses.

County-wide Facilities

Fire Protection. Fire protection is maintained in the city of Dallas and is limited to the areas surrounding Dallas and to the community of Hiram.

Police Protection. Law enforcement in Paulding County is supplied by the sheriff's office. A three-man staff with radio-equipped patrol cars is on 24-hour call.

Schools. The Paulding County school system provides education throughout the county, with eight elementary and three high schools.

In the 1960-61 school year, the total average daily attendance in the county was 2,836. With 116 teachers in the school system, there was a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 24. Vocational classes in agriculture and woodcraft are

offered in the high schools. A total of \$214.22 per pupil was spent in the 1960-61 school year, including both local and state funds.

Dallas

Dallas, in the geographic center of the county, is the seat of government for Paulding County. During the 10-year period from 1950 to 1960, there was an increase in population of 13 per cent. The 1960 population was 2,065 or 15.8 per cent of the county total of 13,101 residents, according to the U. S. Census of Population for that year.

Government

City affairs are run by a six-member council and a mayor, who are elected for four-year terms. A full-time city manager is employed to carry on the administrative duties. He has the responsibility of coordinating and managing the municipal functions of the water and gas systems, streets, and the city police and fire protection.

Taxes. The tax rate in the city of Dallas is \$16.00 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation on real and personal property. This assessment is based on 10 per cent of the actual value of the property. The city has an outstanding indebtedness of \$70,000 in general obligation bonds and \$670,000 in revenue bonds. General expenditures over a five-year period amounted to \$412,952.67, and capital outlays totaled \$61,542.18.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. Dallas is the center of manufacturing within the county. Of the total labor force, 26 per cent were employed in manufacturing in January, 1962, according to the Georgia Department of Labor. Of the total of 510 persons employed in manufacturing, 440 or 86 per cent were employed in six textile mills at Dallas.

Government. Due to the fact that Dallas is the county seat and the largest community in the county, most of the county's 280 government employees live and work here.

Retail Trade. Retail sales in 1958 amounted to \$4.9 million for Paulding County, an increase of \$1.3 million over 1954. This, for all practical

purposes, represents the retail sales for Dallas and its surrounding areas, since most of the retail dealers are located here.

Wholesale Trade. Wholesale trade amounted to \$1.46 million for 1958, according to the U. S. Census of Business.

Transportation

Railroads. The Southern Railway main line between Savannah and Chattanooga, with interchange points at Atlanta, Rome and Dalton, offers three-day carload service to New York City and Chicago. Detroit deliveries require an additional day, and less-than-carload lots require one more day to all three points. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad has discontinued its Dallas agent, so incoming freight must be prepaid and outgoing shipments must be collect. Flagging and loading are handled by the shipper.

Motor Freight Lines. There are 11 interstate and one intrastate motor freight carriers authorized to serve Dallas and Paulding County. Truckload shipments to New York and Chicago require two days; less-than-truckload shipments require three days. All major Alabama and Tennessee and most Florida market areas are reached the same day or by overnight service.

Bus Service. The Continental Trailways Bus System, over a 24-hour period, provides nine buses west into Alabama and eight east to Atlanta. An agency station is operated in Dallas.

Air Service. Air transportation is obtainable out of the Atlanta and Rome airports, both within 40 miles of Dallas.

Communications

Telephone. The Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company handles the Dallas telephone service from its Rockmart office, 17 miles to the northwest.

Telegraph. Western Union Telegraph Company services can be obtained by calling the operator of the Marietta office, 20 miles to the east.

Newspaper. The Dallas New Era, published in Dallas weekly, has a circulation of 1,950.

Post Office. Dallas has a new, modern second-class post office. The 1960 receipts were \$28,843.

Power and Fuel

Electric Power. The Georgia Power Company supplies electric power over a 44,000-kv transmission line to a substation of 750 kva capacity.

Fuel. Natural gas is being supplied by the city of Dallas from the transmission lines of the Southern Natural Gas Company.

Community Facilities

Fire and Police Protection. Hiram has a volunteer fire department with one fire engine. Law enforcement is handled by the county sheriff's office.

Water. Hiram receives its water from a well located in the center of town and from Gray's Mill Creek. Storage capacity of the water system is approximately 60,000 gallons.

Schools. The county school system provides a combined elementary and high school facility in Hiram. The average daily attendance for the 1960-61 school year was approximately 640 students.

Churches. Baptist and Methodist denominations have churches in Hiram. Others are in nearby Dallas, Marietta and Rockmart.

Recreation. Recreation is provided by school sports, little league baseball, small game hunting and fishing. There is a movie theater in Dallas, and the numerous entertainment facilities to be found in the Atlanta metropolitan area are only 35 miles distant.

Industrial Sites. Several industrial sites within the city limits of Hiram are presently under option to a local development group.

POLK COUNTY

General Description

Location. Polk County is in the northwest part of Georgia, 75 miles south of Chattanooga and 40 miles northwest of Atlanta. The county is bounded on the west by the Alabama state line, with Birmingham 90 miles to the southwest. It is bounded on the north by Floyd and Bartow counties, on the east by Paulding County, and on the south by Haralson County.

Topography. The 312 square miles which make up the county are situated in the broad, relatively low-lying area known as the Valley and Ridge Region. This is made up of several partly merging, broad valleys with generally flat to rolling floors. The valleys are separated in this southern part of the Valley and Ridge Region by a number of short mountain ranges. Elevations in the county range between 700 and 1,500 feet above sea level, but most of the county averages only 850 feet above sea level.

Government. Polk County is governed by a three-man Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue, one elected from each of the three districts.

Taxes. The Polk County 1961 tax rate was \$54.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value and has averaged approximately \$50.00 over the past five years. The tax, applicable to both real and personal property, is assessed on a basis of 25 per cent of 1946 replacement value. Property in the city of Cedartown is taxed at a rate of \$32.00 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. A county-wide program of property reappraisal and tax equalization has been started in an effort to insure property owners fair and reasonable tax assessments.

Population. There were 28,015 persons in Polk County in 1960, according to the U. S. Census of Population. This population total was a 9.6 per cent decrease from the 1950 figure. Of the 1960 total, 13,278 were urban residents and 14,737 were rural. The 7,986 households in the county averaged 3.48 persons per household. A breakdown shows there were 13,459 male and 14,556 female residents within the county. Approximately 16 per cent of the county population was nonwhite. The median age was 28.7 for all classes of the total population.

Cities. Three communities make up the urban element of Polk County: the county seat of Cedartown, Rockmart, and the unincorporated community of

Aragon. Cedartown, in the western half of the county, had a population of 9,340 in 1960. Both Rockmart (3,938) and Aragon (1,023) are in the eastern part of the county.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. Manufacturing is a vital source of income from Polk County, providing approximately 42 per cent of the present employment. Although manufacturing employment dropped from 3,696 in 1954 to 3,270 in 1958, there was an increase in value added--from \$19.4 million to \$21.6 million--during the period. The manufacturing payroll in 1958 amounted to \$10.6 million.^{1/}

Of the 3,340 workers now employed in manufacturing, approximately 75 per cent are engaged in the manufacture of textile mill, apparel and other finished textile products. The range of products manufactured in Polk County includes drapery and apparel fabrics, tire cord, men's synthetic and worsted suitings, radomes, life rafts, farm equipment, detergents, soap and glycerin, tube and box board, ductile iron castings, laundry paper shells, upholstered living-room furniture, wooden crates and boxes, hoop skirts, building aggregates, portland cement, rotary driers, sheet metal products, and food and dairy products. The major employers in the county are Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Aragon Mills, and Bachman-Uxbridge Worsted Corporation.

Agriculture and Forestry. In January, 1962, agricultural and forestry employment in Polk County was 310, according to the Georgia Department of Labor.

The 1959 Census of Agriculture reported 691 farms in the county, a 55 per cent decrease from the 1954 figure. In 1959, farm land totaled 87,215 acres or 43.7 per cent of the county area. The average size farm was 126.2 acres, but over 80 per cent of the farms were under that average. Livestock and crops reported for Polk County in the 1959 Census of Agriculture are indicated in Table 17.

^{1/} U. S. Census of Manufactures: 1958, Vol. III, Area Statistics - Georgia, Bureau of the Census (1961).

Table 17
POLK COUNTY FARM PRODUCTION
(1959)

<u>Livestock and Poultry Products Sold</u>	
Cattle and calves	2,475
Hogs and pigs	3,545
Chickens, including broilers	692,656
Chicken eggs (dozens)	1,773,683
Milk and cream (dollars)	331,510
<u>Crops Harvested</u>	
Wheat (bushels)	14,138
Oats (bushels)	35,225
Corn for grain (bushels)	145,786
Cotton (bales)	4,794

Commercial forest acreage increased during the period 1953 to 1961 from 111,000 to 144,400 acres.^{1/} Presently, 71 per cent of the total county area (221.5 square miles) is in commercial forest production. In 1960 the production of saw timber totaled 3,600,000 board feet and the stumpage value was \$76,900. The production of pulpwood between 1949 and 1960 increased by some 358 per cent, for a stumpage value of \$98,922 in 1960.

Mining. Mining in Polk County is one of its most important economic assets. In 1960 the county ranked fifth in the state in value of mineral production.^{2/} The Marquette Cement Manufacturing Company at Rockmart produces portland and masonry cements, using local clays and limestone from its Bartow County quarry, 20 miles to the northeast near Cartersville. The Georgia Lightweight Aggregate Company, also at Rockmart, mines and expands the local slate in the production of lightweight aggregate. Brown iron ores have been mined at Cedartown and in other parts of the county, but present outputs are limited. However, between 1890 and 1957 Polk County was the second largest brown iron ore producer in Georgia, with a total output of 5,355,218 long tons over that period.^{3/}

^{1/} Timber and Wood Products in the Economic Development of the Coosa Valley Area of Georgia, University of Georgia, Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin N.S. 91 (1962), published in cooperation with the Georgia Forest Research Council.

^{2/} Vallely, James L., and Garland Peyton, "The Mineral Industry of Georgia," reprint from the U. S. Bureau of Mines Minerals Yearbook, 1960, (1961).

^{3/} Review of the Southeastern Iron Ores, Exclusive of the Birmingham District, with Emphasis on the Silurian Hard Red Ores, U. S. Department of the Interior (1959).

Tourism. Cedartown, located on U. S. Highway 27, offers motel-hotel accommodations and restaurant facilities to travelers on this major north-south route between Michigan and Florida. Rockmart has two motels and a restaurant east of town on U. S. Highway 278. Many antique dealers throughout the area offer collectors' items of early Georgian life. Tourism, however, has not been developed to its fullest potential in this area.

Retail and Wholesale Activities. As indicated in Table 18, there were 317 retail establishments in Polk County in 1958, with an approximate payroll of \$1.8 million. Retail trade within the county for that year was approximately \$20.8 million, while wholesale trade was \$14.1 million. In 1960 retail sales for Polk County were estimated to be \$21,931,000, with an effective buying income of \$32,676,000. The 1960 cash income per household in the county was \$4,192.^{1/}

Table 18
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE IN POLK COUNTY
(1958)

<u>Retail Trade</u>	<u>Number of Establishments</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Retail Sales</u>
Polk County	317	\$1,785,000.00	\$20,831,000.00
Cedartown	152	1,267,000.00	13,038,000.00
Rockmart	67	408,000.00	5,250,000.00
Remainder of County	98	110,000.00	2,543,000.00
<u>Wholesale Trade</u>	<u>Number of Establishments</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Wholesale Sales</u>
Polk County	22	498,000.00	\$14,128,000.00
Cedartown	17	*	*
Rockmart	5	*	*

* - Withheld to avoid disclosure.

Source: U. S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. II, Retail Trade - Area Statistics, Georgia, U. S. Bureau of the Census (1961), Vol. IV, Wholesale Trade - Area Statistics, Georgia, U. S. Bureau of the Census (1961).

^{1/} "Survey of Buying Power," Sales Management, May, 1961.

Service Industries. Service industries within Polk County employ 420 persons. The county had a total of 120 service establishments in 1958, with a total payroll of \$402,000. Personal services accounted for 63 establishments, while auto repair, garages, and service stations totaled 15. In both categories, Cedartown had a majority of the establishments.^{1/}

Government. Government employment accounts for 710 (nine per cent) of Polk County's employment with over three-fourths of this total in city and county positions.

Labor

Labor Force. Approximately 3,500 workers are available for employment within reasonable commuting distance of Rockmart and Cedartown. The local labor market area includes Bartow, Haralson, Paulding and Polk counties. These workers would be surplus farm workers, housewives who would enter the labor market for attractive jobs, those unemployed, and some present out-commuters. In the past five years, the county and city school systems have graduated an average of 269 students each year, and these would constitute new workers for the labor force.

Employment. According to a January, 1962, Georgia Department of Labor report, there were 6,290 wage and salary workers, except domestics, employed in the county. Manufacturing employed 3,340, distributed as follows:

Food and kindred products	70
Textile mill products	2,520
Lumber, wood products, furniture and fixtures	90
Chemical and allied products	160
Stone, clay and glass products	140
Metal and machinery	190
All other manufacturing	170

Contract construction employed 310; transportation, communications, electric, gas and sanitary services, 330; wholesale and retail trade, 1,050; finance, insurance and real estate, 100; services, 420; and government, 710.

Wage Rates. Wage rates offered for selected skills and occupations range as follows:^{2/}

^{1/} Census of Business: 1958, Vol. VI., Selected Services - Area Statistics, Georgia, U. S. Bureau of the Census (1961).

^{2/} Data from Georgia Department of Labor, January, 1962.

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Range of Wage Rates</u>
Carpenters	\$ 1.50 - \$ 2.00 hour
Electricians	2.00 - 2.50 hour
Plumbers	1.85 - 2.35 hour
Painters	1.50 - 2.00 hour
Laborers, common	1.15 - 1.35 hour
Machinists	1.80 - 2.25 hour
Mechanics	1.75 - 2.30 hour
Welders	1.75 - 2.25 hour
Clerks, office	45.00 - 55.00 week
Secretaries	60.00 - 75.00 week

Natural Resources

Water. Polk County has adequate water supply sources. The county's creeks and streams are part of the Coosa River drainage area. Euharlee Creek at Rockmart and Big Cedar Creek in the western part of the county, together with smaller springs, are the principal sources of water for domestic, municipal and industrial uses. Industrial and municipal wells drilled to date in Polk County have yielded from 350 to 2,300 gallons per minute.

Agriculture. According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, some 43 per cent of the total land area of Polk County was in farms. A wide variety of agricultural products has permitted a stable market. Though the quantities in most areas were average, the array of products has given rise to several poultry and animal feed and cheese processors.

Forests. Forest production in Polk County has increased with the development of seven new manufacturers of lumber and wood products and expansions in the furniture and fixture industries. The Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported the following estimated timber reserves in 1961.^{1/}

<u>Species Group</u>	<u>Saw Timber</u> (million bd. ft.)	<u>All Timber</u> (thousand cords)
Pine	53.0	537
Other softwoods	-	-
Soft hardwoods	6.3	23
Hard hardwoods	<u>46.3</u>	<u>429</u>
Total	105.6	989

^{1/} Preliminary Forest Survey, Statistics for North Central Georgia, 1961, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, U. S. Forest Service (1961).

Minerals. Polk County ranked fifth in Georgia in value of minerals produced, according to the 1960 Bureau of Mines Minerals Yearbook. Slate is mined by the Georgia Lightweight Aggregate Company, while both silica and clays are produced by the Marquette Cement Manufacturing Company. Minerals previously produced, or being produced in small quantities, include manganese, shale, brown iron ore, sandstone, limestone and monument stone.

Transportation

Highways. Polk County has two north-south arteries and one east-west artery. U. S. Highway 27 passes through Cedartown in a north-south direction, and State Highway 100 makes the western part of the county accessible to Rome to the north and to U. S. Highway 78 to Atlanta on the south. U. S. Highway 278 is an east-west route between Atlanta and Birmingham. State Highways 6, 101 and 113 connect with neighboring communities and counties to the north and west.

Railroads. Three railroads serve Polk County, giving the two principal communities both north-south and east-west service. The Central of Georgia Railway main line, between Chattanooga and Savannah via Griffin, serves the western half of the county through Cedartown. The Southern Railway main line between Brunswick and Chattanooga serves Rockmart in the eastern part of the county. East-west service is supplied to both communities by the Seaboard Air Line Railroad main line between Bessemer, Alabama, and Wilmington, North Carolina.

Motor Freight Lines.^{1/} Nineteen common carrier motor freight lines are authorized to offer interstate service to Polk County, and one is authorized for intrastate service. Truckload service to New York, Detroit and Chicago takes three days, with less-than-truckload lots requiring one to two additional days.

Bus Service. Continental Trailways Bus System offers express passenger and freight shipments between Atlanta and Birmingham. Both Cedartown and Rockmart have agency stations.

^{1/} Authorized to serve as of August 31, 1961, as reported by Georgia Public Service Commission and SMCRC Tariff 500-D, (Southern Group Guide), MF - ICC 1084, Southern Motor Carriers Rate Conference (1960).

Air Service. Air passenger and freight service is available through Eastern Air Lines at Russell Field near Rome, 27 miles north of Polk County. There are two arrivals and two departures daily, connecting Rome with Atlanta and with St. Louis via Chattanooga and Nashville. The Atlanta Municipal Airport, 55 miles southeast of Cedartown, has over 370 daily flights to all parts of the country.

Communications

Telephone. The Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, which provides telephone service throughout the county, has business offices in Cedartown and Rockmart.

Telegraph. The Western Union Telegraph Company offers telegraph service at both Cedartown and Rockmart.

Radio and TV Stations. There are two radio stations in the county. Radio Station WCAA (250 watts, 1340 kc) broadcasts from Cedartown, and WPLK (250 watts, 1220 kc) broadcasts from Rockmart. Television broadcasts are received from three Atlanta and three Chattanooga stations.

Newspapers. The Cedartown Standard is published each Tuesday and Thursday, with a circulation of 3,628. The Rockmart Journal, published weekly, has a circulation of 1,527.

Post Offices. There are three post offices in the county--one in each of the larger communities.

Power and Fuels

Electric Power. The Georgia Power Company supplies electric power throughout Polk County by a network of interconnecting lines. Plant Hammond at Rome, a Georgia Power Company generating plant with a capacity of 300,000 kw, is only 20 miles from the geographic center of Polk County. Substation capacities exceed demands at all stations, and service is readily available to areas of new development.

Fuels. Gas is distributed by the Atlanta Gas Light Company from the transmission line of the Southern Natural Gas Company. This line passes through the county in a southwest-northeast direction. Both Cedartown and Rockmart are supplied off the same lateral near Cedartown. Total capacity

within the county is 700,800,000 cubic feet per day, with a total peak demand of 18,000,000 cubic feet per day.

Butane and propane gas, fuel oil and coal are available throughout the county for residential and industrial uses.

County-wide Facilities

Fire Protection. Fire protection is confined to the principal communities and their immediate areas. The Georgia Forestry Commission maintains three active lookout towers and two fire-control units.

Police Protection. Protection in the county is provided by the county police force and the sheriff's office. The county police has a force of four men, equipped with two patrol cars. The sheriff's office has three men, with three patrol vehicles. A Georgia State Patrol office is located just north of Cedartown.

Schools. The Polk County school system provides educational facilities throughout the county, exclusive of Cedartown which has an independent school system. There are 14 public schools--12 are elementary and two are high schools. In the 1960-61 school year, the total average daily attendance in the county was 3,598. With 142 teachers in the school system, there was a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 25.3. Vocational classes in home economics, workshop, agriculture and mechanical drawing are offered.

Recreation. Recreational activities in the county include school functions, indoor and drive-in theaters, golf courses, and two state parks. The communities of Cedartown and Rockmart have city recreational areas containing swimming pools and picnic grounds.

Cedartown

Cedartown, the county seat of Polk County, was the site of an early Cherokee Indian settlement. The community received its name from the numerous cedar trees that grow in this section of northwest Georgia. The community was incorporated in 1854 and now has a population of 9,340.

Government

Cedartown has a commission-city manager form of government. The commission consists of five members who are elected every four years. The

administrative work of the community is performed by a full-time professional city manager.

Taxes. The 1961 tax rate was \$20.00 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation on real and personal property, with the assessment being made at 70 per cent of the 1946 replacement value. The city has an outstanding indebtedness of \$440,000 in general obligation bonds and \$164,000 in revenue bonds. The 1961 budget for the operation of the city was \$561,682.21, and the 1962 budget is estimated at \$630,173.81.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. The principal industry in Cedartown, on the basis of the number of persons employed, is textile mill and allied products with over 1,250 employees. Furniture, newsprinting, chemicals, paperboard products and machine-tooled products are other industries represented. Of the 24 manufacturing firms in operation at Cedartown in December, 1961, nine had five or fewer employees. Three firms outside of the textile industry employed more than 100 employees each in December, 1961.

Service Industries. In 1958, there were 64 selected service establishments in Cedartown that had a total annual payroll of \$292,000, according to the U. S. Census of Business for that year. Personal services accounted for 40 of those establishments, with receipts totaling \$650,000.

Government. Since Cedartown is the county seat and the largest community, most of the county's 710 government employees live and work here.

Retail Sales. Cedartown accounted for more than one-half of the total county retail sales in 1958. In 1960 retail sales for Cedartown were estimated by Sales Management to be \$13,799,000. Cash income per household for 1960 was estimated to be \$4,521.

Transportation

Railroads. North-south rail transportation from Cedartown is furnished by the Central of Georgia Railway main line between Savannah and Chattanooga. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad's east-west main line between Bessemer, Alabama, and Wilmington, North Carolina, gives two- and three-day carload service to Chicago and New York. The Central of Georgia can provide three-day

service for carloads to these cities. Interchange is provided between the two railroads in Cedartown.

Highways. A system of primary highways connects Cedartown with the major markets of the Southeast and the North. U. S. Highway 27 is a principal transportation artery from Michigan to Florida, while U. S. Highway 278 gives access to Atlanta and to Birmingham and all points west.

Motor Freight Lines. Interstate motor freight carriers provide service to such points as New York, Chicago and Detroit on a two-day schedule for truckload shipments and one to two days longer for less-than-truckload lots. There are 19 motor freight carriers authorized to serve Cedartown. The Cedartown-Atlanta Motor Freight Line has a terminal in Cedartown.

Bus Service. Continental Trailways Bus System provides east-west bus service between Atlanta and Birmingham. Within a 24-hour period, there are nine buses east and eight west, permitting rapid delivery of small parcels.

Air Service. Eastern Air Lines, Inc., has two arrivals and two departures daily from Russell Field near Rome, 27 miles to the north. Connecting flights can be made via Atlanta to most points east, south and west and via Chattanooga to northern points. Russell Field also offers full facilities for private aircraft.

Communications

Telephone and Telegraph. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company offers direct distance dialing and has 54 long-distance toll circuits out of Cedartown. The Western Union Telegraph Company office is open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Newspaper. The Cedartown Standard, with a circulation of 3,628, is reputed to be one of the finest "cold type" newspapers in northwest Georgia. The newspaper is published every Tuesday and Thursday.

Radio. Radio station WGAA, with a broadcast power of 250 watts, serves the community.

Post Office. Cedartown has a first-class post office, with receipts for 1960 of \$111,887.

Power and Fuel

Electric Power. The Georgia Power Company serves Cedartown and environs with four 44,000-volt transmission lines. Present substation capacity is 20,000 kva with a peak demand of 10,200 kw.

Fuel. Natural gas is supplied by the Atlanta Gas Light Company from the transmission lines of the Southern Natural Gas Company. Several four-inch lines serve Cedartown, offering gas service throughout the community.

Community Facilities

Fire Protection. The city of Cedartown has a fire station staff of 15 full-time firemen. Fire protection is given to the city and adjacent areas by three fire trucks, all equipped with tanks and self-contained pumping equipment. Cedartown has a South-Eastern Underwriters Association rating of 5.

Police Protection. Police protection is provided by 15 regular policemen. Equipment consists of three cars and one motorcycle. Four women meter attendants are also employed by the police department.

Water. Cedartown receives its water from Big Spring, located within the 4.2-square-mile city limits. The city system has a storage capacity of 1,760,000 gallons and a pumping capacity of 1,680,000 gallons per day. There are 7.5 miles of eight-inch or larger pipe, with a 12-inch line to the city industrial district. Raw water may be obtained from Big Cedar Creek, which is within 4,000 feet of the industrial area of town and has a daily minimum flow of 17 million gallons.

Sewers. The city has its own sewer system and a primary and secondary treatment plant, with a capacity of 1.2 million gallons a day. An eight-inch main to the industrial area allows for ample removal of industrial waste.

Schools. Cedartown has its own independent school system. The average daily attendance for the four elementary and three high schools during the 1960-61 school year was 2,624. There were 103 teachers during the year, giving a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 25.7. Vocational courses are given in home economics, workshop, agriculture, industrial arts and commercial subjects. The annual total of high school graduates has averaged 144 over the past five years.

Medical. Medical facilities are available at the Polk General Hospital in Cedartown. This 52-bed hospital has a staff of eight physicians, 12 registered nurses and 20 practical nurses. The county health office also has a modern facility in Cedartown with one doctor, two nurses, a sanitarian and a clerk.

Banks. Banking facilities are provided by two banks which have total resources of over \$11.1 million and deposits of \$10,058,325.56. Capital and surplus for the two banks total \$690,000.

Library. A branch of the Tri-County Regional Library is centrally located in Cedartown, with bookmobile service to distant county areas. There are approximately 75,000 volumes in the Tri-County Library System which covers the three counties of Polk, Floyd and Bartow.

Churches. Church services in Cedartown are conducted by the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Church of God. Rome, 18 miles north, offers places of worship for most other faiths.

Accommodations. The Wayside Inn, a AAA-rated hotel, has a total of 40 rooms. Other accommodations in Cedartown are provided by four motels having a total of 58 rooms. There are six restaurants, with a combined seating capacity of 575.

Future Programs. The Cedartown Planning Commission has a full-scale planning program under way. The local Chamber of Commerce, together with the Retail Merchants' Association, is working toward the betterment of the community and surrounding area. A community improvement campaign is under way to enhance the appearance of the downtown business district.

Industrial Development Agency. The Cedartown Industrial Development Corporation, a nonprofit agency, is working to help develop the industrial potential of the community. By early 1962, a total of approximately \$200,000 had been raised by local subscription to help establish new industry.

Industrial Sites. Cedartown has a new industrial district which is located within the city limits. All major utilities and services are available at the district site. A plant for the manufacture of liquid petroleum gas tanks, as well as other new plants, are located in the 140-acre Cedartown

Industrial District. This district and other industrial sites in the area are described on pages 257-267 of the Coosa Valley Industrial Site Handbook.

Rockmart

Rockmart, with 3,938 inhabitants, is the second largest community in Polk County. Incorporated in 1872, the community received its name from the numerous rock quarries in the area.

Government

Rockmart is governed by a mayor and five-member council. A city superintendent is in charge of all administrative activities regarding the community.

Taxes. The city tax rate is \$17.50 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation on real and personal property. The city has an outstanding indebtedness of \$39,000 in general obligation bonds and \$316,000 in revenue bonds.

Economic Activities

Manufacturing. Nine Rockmart manufacturers employ in excess of 850 persons in the production of precast concrete products, wood cabinets, machined parts and equipment, lightweight aggregate, cements, printed matter, tire cord, hose yarn, rubber products and crates and crating materials.

Wholesale and Retail Trade. There are seven wholesalers in the Rockmart area. Retail sales in 1958 were \$5.3 million, as reported by the U. S. Census of Business for that year.

Transportation

Railroads. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad main line between Bessemer, Alabama, and Wilmington, North Carolina, and the Southern Railway main line between Savannah and Chattanooga afford freight service to Rockmart. Three to four days are required for carload shipments to New York, Chicago and Detroit, and an additional three to four days are required for less-than-carload shipments. These railroads carry out interchange in Rockmart.

Highways. U. S. Highway 278 allows direct motor transportation east to Atlanta and west to points in Alabama. Georgia Highway 101 connects Rockmart with Rome to the north and points south and east.

Motor Freight Lines. There are 14 motor freight carriers which are authorized to serve Rockmart with interstate service, one of which can offer intrastate service. Interstate service is available on schedules to major market areas the same as for Cedartown.

Bus and Air Service. East-west bus service is provided by the Continental Trailways Bus System. Air freight and passenger services are available by Eastern Air Lines, Inc., out of Rome, 27 miles north of Rockmart, as well as from the Atlanta Municipal Airport, 42 miles to the southeast.

Communications

Telephone and Telegraph. Both the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company provide services for the community.

News Media. News media in eastern Polk County are the Rockmart Journal, with a circulation of 1,527, and radio station WPLK, with a broadcast power of 250 watts.

Power and Fuel

Electric Power. The Georgia Power Company provides electric power over two 44,000-volt transmission lines. As demand warrants, added facilities will be made available to increase the present 1,500 kva substation capacity.

Fuels. Natural gas is supplied through the Atlanta Gas Light Company by a six-inch line from Cedartown, 13 miles to the west. Liquid petroleum gas, coal and fuel oil also are available.

Community Facilities

Fire and Police Protection. Rockmart has a 12-man volunteer fire department equipped with two fire engines. The South-Eastern Underwriters Association's rating for the community is 7. Police protection is given by a force of seven uniformed men with one patrol car.

Water. Rockmart receives its water supply from the Euharlee Creek and springs. The city storage capacity is 620,000 gallons and the water plant's daily pumping capacity is 1.8 million gallons. A peak daily demand of 900,000 gallons has been experienced.

Sewers. The community has a sewer system, accommodating approximately 97 per cent of the water customers served.

Schools. The Polk County school system provides educational facilities for the eastern part of the county. The four elementary and two high schools had a total average daily attendance of 1,998 for the 1960-61 school year. Within the Rockmart city limits, a total of 77 teachers were in the three schools to give a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 26. Vocational training classes are offered in the high school program.

Medical. Medical facilities are available at the 25-bed Rockmart-Aragon Hospital in Rockmart. The staff consists of five doctors, two registered nurses, and 19 practical nurses and orderlies. A county health office is located in Rockmart, with one nurse and a part-time sanitarian.

Banks. The Rockmart Bank provides banking services. At the close of business on December 30, 1961, total deposits were \$4,194,595.93, capital and surplus totaled \$200,000.00, and total resources were \$4,582,307.42.

Churches. Church services are offered by the Baptist, Methodist, Church of Christ and Presbyterian churches. Other denominations are represented in Rome, 20 miles to the north.

Accommodations. Outside the Rockmart city limits are two motels, with a capacity of 26 rooms. A modern restaurant, seating 100 people, is operated in conjunction with one of the motels.

Recreation. Rockmart has an indoor movie theater which operates during the weekends. A drive-in theater, school sport activities and a nine-hole golf course provide recreational facilities for the community. The city also has Wayside Park containing a swimming pool and picnic area with barbeque facilities.

Future Programs. Rockmart's future physical development is being guided by the Rockmart Planning Commission, which has a full-scale planning program under way. A considerable part of the planning work is presently being done with the assistance and counsel of the professional staff of the Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission.

Industrial Development. The Rockmart Industrial Development Corporation has authorized capital of \$50,000, with \$10,000 presently available for

investment. This organization is equipped to negotiate with new industry as to new plant construction and leasing terms.

There are several industrial sites in the Rockmart area, both inside and outside the city limits. Some good property, presently not under option by the Industrial Development Corporation, could be obtained for an industrial prospect. Industrial sites in the Rockmart area are described on pages 267-279 of the Coosa Valley Industrial Site Handbook.

Aragon

The unincorporated community of Aragon, three miles north of Rockmart, has a population of 1,023. This is the home of Aragon Mills, a division of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc. Previously a mill community founded in the late 1800's, the homes within Aragon are now privately owned. Over 50 per cent of the homes are owned and lived in by persons working outside of Aragon.

Transportation

The community is located on Georgia Highway 101 (north-south), connecting Rome and Rockmart. Both the Southern Railway and Seaboard Air Line Railroad have spur tracks to the Aragon Mill and can provide freight services on time schedules similar to those from Rockmart.

Community Facilities

Aragon receives its water supply from springs within the community. The two springs used have a daily flow of 1.2 million gallons a day. The community has storm and sanitary sewer facilities which discharge in Euharlee Creek.

An eight-man volunteer fire department serves the community.

An elementary school of the county system, with grades one through seven, is located in Aragon. All other services and facilities are available to Aragon residents either in Rockmart, three miles south, or in Cedartown, 15 miles west.

Appendix 1
SUMMARY TABLES

Table No. 1

COOSA VALLEY POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1940 - 1960

<u>County</u>	<u>Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Population</u>			<u>Percent Change</u>	
		<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1940-50</u>	<u>1950-60</u>
Bartow	463	25,283	27,370	28,267	8.3	3.3
Catoosa	167	12,199	15,146	21,101	24.2	39.3
Chattooga	317	18,532	21,197	19,954	14.4	-5.9
Dade	168	5,894	7,364	8,666	24.9	17.7
Douglas	201	10,053	12,173	16,741	21.1	37.5
Floyd	514	56,141	62,899	69,130	12.0	9.9
Gordon	358	18,445	18,922	19,228	2.6	1.6
Haralson	285	14,377	14,663	14,543	2.0	-0.8
Murray	342	11,137	10,676	10,447	-4.1	-2.1
Paulding	318	12,832	11,752	13,101	-8.4	11.5
Polk	312	28,467	30,976	28,015	8.8	-9.6
Totals	3,445	213,360	233,138	249,193	9.3	6.9

Source: U.S. Census of Population for 1940, 1950, and 1960, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table No. 2

COOSA VALLEY POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS - I

<u>County</u>	<u>Median Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
Bartow	26.8	13,833	14,434	23,983	4,284
Catoosa	25.2	10,490	10,611	20,789	312
Chattooga	27.9	9,789	10,165	18,102	1,852
Dade	22.5	4,374	4,292	8,531	135
Douglas	24.6	8,359	8,382	14,252	2,489
Floyd	28.4	33,268	35,862	59,192	9,938
Gordon	27.7	9,506	9,722	18,019	1,209
Haralson	28.6	7,007	7,536	13,343	1,200
Murray	24.9	5,195	5,252	10,362	85
Paulding	26.2	6,498	6,603	11,897	1,204
Polk	28.7	13,459	14,556	23,560	4,455
Totals		121,778	127,415	222,030	27,163

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table No. 3

COOSA VALLEY POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS - II

<u>County</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Population in Households</u>	<u>Born in State Other than Georgia</u>	<u>Married Couples</u>
Bartow	7,737	28,211	2,189	6,465
Catoosa	5,704	21,089	9,060	5,043
Chattooga	5,595	19,878	4,314	4,699
Dade	2,180	8,569	4,127	1,915
Douglas	4,449	16,657	1,493	3,792
Floyd	19,646	66,381	13,043	15,601
Gordon	5,530	19,214	1,242	4,536
Haralson	4,205	14,490	2,054	3,321
Murray	2,758	10,434	1,036	2,411
Paulding	3,581	13,078	821	3,030
Polk	7,986	27,759	3,371	6,438
Totals	69,371	245,760	42,650	57,251

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table No. 4
COOSA VALLEY LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/
(January, 1962)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>
Civilian Population <u>2/</u>	249,193
Civilian Labor Force	75,020
Unemployment	5,320
Percent of civilian labor force	7.1
Employment <u>3/</u>	69,700
Nonfarm	64,100
Wage and salary workers, except domestics.....	54,150
Manufacturing	29,360
Food and kindred products	1,110
Textile mill products	15,700
Apparel and other finished textile products	4,820
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	820
Furniture and fixtures	410
Printing, publishing and allied industries	160
Chemicals and allied products	1,680
Stone, clay and glass products	610
Metals and machinery	1,760
All other manufacturing	2,290
Contract construction	1,930
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	1,660
Wholesale and retail trade	7,920
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,260
Service	3,560
Government	7,890
All other nonmanufacturing	570
Self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics	9,950
Farm and forestry	5,600

1/ From reports made by Georgia Department of Labor, Employment Security Agency, Reports & Analysis Section.

2/ U.S. Census of Population, 1960, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

3/ Employment estimate by Georgia Department of Labor, based on county of work rather than county of residence.

Table No. 5

COOSA VALLEY EMPLOYMENT, 1962

<u>County</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Total Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Nonfarm</u>
Bartow	8,630	7,980	650	7,420
Catoosa	3,230	3,060	170	2,720
Chattooga	7,280	6,860	420	6,310
Dade	1,190	840	350	670
Douglas	2,700	2,400	300	1,940
Floyd	26,720	25,040	1,680	24,090
Gordon	6,380	5,960	420	5,040
Haralson	5,930	5,740	190	5,330
Murray	2,230	1,950	280	1,380
Paulding	2,210	1,970	240	1,610
Polk	8,520	7,900	620	7,590
Totals	75,020	69,700	5,320	64,100

Source: Georgia Department of Labor.

Table No. 6
MAJOR EMPLOYMENT CATEGORIES IN THE COOSA VALLEY AREA, BY COUNTIES
(January, 1962)

<u>County</u>	<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>Farm and Forestry</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Wholesale and Retail</u>	<u>Self Employed</u>	<u>Service</u>
Bartow	3,260	560	740	1,190	1,100	360
Catoosa	720	340	870	270	690	100
Chattooga	4,090	550	590	520	580	210
Dade	110	170	150	90	240	60
Douglas	380	460	310	310	580	120
Floyd	10,090	950	3,050	3,360	3,450	1,730
Gordon	2,910	920	460	500	680	240
Haralson	3,340	410	460	380	670	160
Murray	610	570	270	110	260	70
Paulding	510	360	280	140	400	90
Polk	3,340	310	710	1,050	1,300	420
Totals	29,360	5,600	7,890	7,920	9,950	3,560

Source: Georgia Department of Labor.

Table No. 7

COOSA VALLEY NONFARM EMPLOYMENT, BY COUNTIES, 1962

<u>County</u>	<u>Transportation, Utility, Etc.</u>	<u>Wholesale and Retail Trade</u>	<u>Insurance, Real Estate Finance</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Govern- ment</u>	<u>Contract Construc- tion</u>	<u>Self- Employed</u>	<u>All Other Non- manufacturing</u>
Bartow	180	1,190	110	360	740	150	1,100	330
Catoosa	30	270	10	100	870	30	690	-
Chattooga	60	520	160	210	590	90	580	10
Dade	10	90	10	60	150	-	240	-
Douglas	50	310	30	120	310	150	580	10
Floyd	740	3,360	720	1,730	3,050	890	3,450	60
Gordon	60	500	40	240	460	40	680	110
Haralson	140	380	50	160	460	120	670	10
Murray	10	110	10	70	270	40	260	-
Paulding	50	140	20	90	280	110	400	10
Polk	330	1,050	100	420	710	310	1,300	30
Totals	1,660	7,920	1,260	3,560	7,890	1,930	9,950	570

Source: Georgia Department of Labor.

Table No. 8

COOSA VALLEY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, BY COUNTIES, 1962

<u>County</u>	<u>All Manu- facturing</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Tex- tile</u>	<u>Apparel</u>	<u>Lum- ber</u>	<u>Furni- ture</u>	<u>Print- ing</u>	<u>Chemi- cals</u>	<u>Stone, Clay</u>	<u>Metals and Machinery</u>	<u>All Other</u>
Bartow	3,260	120	2,020	730	40	-	50	140	140	10	10
Catoosa	720	*	580	*	30	*	*	-	*	20	90
Chattooga	4,090	20	3,660	240	100	*	10	-	-	-	60
Dade	110	-	-	-	100	*	-	-	-	*	10
Douglas	380	10	210	-	30	*	*	*	30	20	80
Floyd	10,090	830	3,800	610	190	370	90	1,380	130	1,390	1,300
Gordon	2,910	50	2,250	490	20	-	10	-	90	-	-
Haralson	3,340	*	*	2,590	70	*	*	-	-	110	570
Murray	610	-	220	160	130	-	-	-	80	20	-
Paulding	510	10	440	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polk	3,340	70	2,520	*	50	40	*	160	140	190	170
Totals	29,360	1,110	15,700	4,820	820	410	160	1,680	610	1,760	2,290

*Included in "All Other Manufacturing" to avoid disclosure of individual establishment data.

Source: Georgia Department of Labor.

Table No. 9

1958 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES - COOSA VALLEY AREA COUNTIES

County	Establish- ments	Total Manu- facturing Employees	Total Manu- facturing Payroll (000)	Number of Production Workers	Production Wages (000)	Value Added By Manufacture, Adjusted (000)	Capital Expendi- tures (000)
Bartow	38	2,447	\$ 6,839	2,108	\$ 5,509	\$ 12,069	\$ 764
Catoosa	21	580	2,220	484	1,434	4,534	248
Chattooga	20	4,277	12,491	3,948	10,966	22,764	1,183
Dade	19	180	324	157	281	351	65
Douglas	26	257	680	211	518	1,349	146
Floyd	103	10,107	37,958	8,493	28,615	70,829	3,349
Gordon	36	1,859	4,554	1,696	3,555	9,698	455
Haralson	25	3,680	12,809	3,488	9,753	18,098	217
Murray	18	336	(D)	304	(D)	(D)	(D)
Paulding	27	474	1,111	433	995	1,436	82
Polk	33	3,270	10,619	2,903	8,829	21,619	3,711
Totals	366	27,467	\$89,605	24,225	\$70,455	\$162,747	\$10,220

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company statistics.

Source: U.S. Census of Manufactures, 1958, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table No. 10
1962 COOSA VALLEY WAGE RATES - I

<u>County</u>	<u>Carpenters</u>	<u>Electricians</u>	<u>Plumbers</u>	<u>Painters</u>	<u>Machinists</u>
Bartow	\$1.60 - \$2.00	\$1.35 - \$2.50	\$3.00 - \$5.00	\$1.50 - \$2.75	\$1.45 - \$1.85
Catoosa	1.75 - 3.30	2.00 - 3.75	2.50 - 3.85	1.50 - 2.25	1.75 - 2.66
Chattooga	1.50 - 2.40	1.50 - 2.50	1.50 - 2.75	1.25 - 2.50	1.50 - 2.75
Dade	1.75 - 3.30	2.00 - 3.75	2.50 - 3.85	1.50 - 2.25	1.75 - 2.66
Douglas	2.00 - 2.50	2.50 - 3.25	2.50 - 3.25	2.00 - 2.50	1.75 - 2.50
Floyd	1.75 - 2.70	2.00 - 3.80	2.00 - 3.35	1.65 - 2.50	1.75 - 2.50
Gordon	1.60 - 2.00	1.35 - 2.50	3.00 - 5.00	1.50 - 2.75	1.45 - 1.85
Haralson	1.50 - 2.25	2.25 - 3.50	2.50 - 3.75	1.75 - 2.25	1.80 - 2.25
Murray	1.50 - 2.25	2.00 - 2.50	1.50 - 2.50	1.75 - 2.25	1.75 - 2.75
Paulding	1.50 - 2.00	2.00 - 2.50	1.85 - 2.35	1.50 - 2.00	1.80 - 2.25
Polk	1.50 - 2.00	2.00 - 2.50	1.85 - 2.35	1.50 - 2.00	1.80 - 2.25

Source: Georgia Department of Labor.

Table No. 11
1962 COOSA VALLEY WAGE RATES - II

<u>County</u>	<u>Mechanics</u>	<u>Welders</u>	<u>Clerks (Office)</u>	<u>Secretaries</u>	<u>Laborers (Common)</u>
Bartow	\$1.25 - \$2.00	\$1.25 - \$2.00	\$35. - \$65.	\$40. - \$80.	\$1.15 - \$1.25
Catoosa	1.50 - 2.15	1.75 - 3.50	45. - 55.	60. - 85.	1.15 - 1.40
Chattooga	1.50 - 2.50	1.25 - 2.25	40. - 60.	50. - 70.	1.15 - 1.35
Dade	1.50 - 2.15	1.75 - 3.50	45. - 55.	60. - 85.	1.15 - 1.40
Douglas	- -	1.75 - 2.50	40. - 55.	40. - 60.	1.00 - 1.25
Floyd	1.50 - 3.10	1.50 - 2.00	40. - 50.	50. - 70.	1.15 - 1.55
Gordon	1.25 - 2.00	1.25 - 2.00	35. - 65.	40. - 80.	1.15 - 1.25
Haralson	1.75 - 2.25	1.75 - 2.25	45. - 55.	50. - 65.	1.15 - 1.35
Murray	1.50 - 2.00	1.50 - 2.00	46. - 50.	50. - 75.	1.15 - 1.25
Paulding	1.75 - 2.30	1.75 - 2.25	45. - 55.	50. - 65.	1.15 - 1.35
Polk	1.75 - 2.30	1.75 - 2.25	45. - 55.	60. - 75.	1.15 - 1.35

Source: Georgia Department of Labor.

Table No. 12

COOSA VALLEY RETAIL TRADE, 1958 CENSUS

County	<u>Establishments</u> <u>with</u>		Total Sales All Establishments (000)	Annual Payroll (000)	Paid Employees	<u>General Merchandise</u>		<u>Food Stores</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Payroll</u>				<u>Establish- ments</u>	<u>Sales (000)</u>	<u>Establish- ments</u>	<u>Sales (000)</u>
Bartow	290	156	\$ 19,507	\$ 1,819	859	34	\$ 1,411	86	\$ 5,602
Catoosa	138	60	7,295	397	225	15	510	42	2,833
Chattooga	224	106	14,563	1,150	520	19	2,401	68	3,762
Dade	63	25	3,595	264	112	10	492	18	1,169
Douglas	141	67	9,331	617	260	14	772	44	3,145
Floyd	663	433	62,490	6,777	3,003	40	8,963	161	16,140
Gordon	199	105	12,739	921	434	14	1,170	55	3,133
Haralson	182	102	9,730	699	320	33	1,235	29	2,266
Murray	102	42	4,183	241	125	7	292	31	1,313
Paulding	122	50	4,937	291	169	29	801	38	1,371
Polk	317	189	20,831	1,785	868	23	1,330	93	6,240
Totals	2,441	1,335	\$169,201	\$14,961	6,895	238	\$19,377	665	\$46,974

Source: U.S. Census of Business, 1958, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table No. 13
COOSA VALLEY WHOLESALE TRADE, 1958

<u>County</u>	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Sales</u> <u>(000)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(000)</u>	<u>Paid</u> <u>Employees</u>
Bartow	22	\$13,090	\$ 506	136
Catoosa	6	377	22	11
Chattooga	14	9,820	207	65
Dade	1	(D)	(D)	(D)
Douglas	5	1,296	72	21
Floyd	90	42,958	2,402	552
Gordon	20	4,780	149	50
Haralson	9	3,982	183	51
Murray	1	(D)	(D)	(D)
Paulding	6	1,461	50	12
Polk	22	14,128	498	141
Totals	196	\$91,892	\$4,089	1,039

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure.

Source: U.S. Census of Business, 1958, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table No. 14
COOSA VALLEY SERVICES, 1958

<u>County</u>	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Receipts (000)</u>	<u>Payroll (000)</u>	<u>Paid Employees</u>	<u>Personal Service Firms</u>	
					<u>Number</u>	<u>Receipts (000)</u>
Bartow	77	\$ 1,571	\$ 382	180	36	\$ 568
Catoosa	59	656	92	28	26	223
Chattooga	85	775	143	81	31	349
Dade	14	274	(D)	(D)	8	34
Douglas	48	465	102	56	22	210
Floyd	304	5,252	1,428	725	147	2,186
Gordon	59	1,403	410	159	29	928
Haralson	88	1,369	226	124	45	529
Murray	32	792	146	61	4	(D)
Paulding	43	285	48	35	21	125
Polk	120	1,824	402	245	63	896
Totals	929	\$14,666	\$3,379	1,694	432	\$6,048

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure.

Source: U.S. Census of Business, 1958, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table No. 15
COOSA VALLEY AGRICULTURE

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Percent Greater or Less than 1954</u>
Number of farms	12,637	8,011	-36.6
Reduction factor <u>1/</u>	<u>1,161</u>		
Net number of farms	11,476		-30.2
Land in farms, acres	1,324,722	1,044,191	-21.2
Woodland on farms, acres	670,681	518,530	-22.7
Average farm size, acres	104.8	130.3	+24.3
Cattle and calves sold	28,679	30,558	+6.6
Hogs and pigs sold	29,564	61,789	+109.0
Chickens sold (including broilers)	9,968,122	26,568,676	+166.5
Milk and cream sold	\$2,849,022	\$3,791,120	+33.1
Chicken eggs sold (dozens)	3,401,217	16,759,801	+392.8
Wheat harvested (bushels)	115,999	139,365	+20.1
Oats harvested (bushels)	475,727	319,080	-32.9
Corn harvested for grain (bushels)	1,455,466	1,843,833	+26.7
Cotton harvested (bales)	45,204	42,298	-6.4

1/ Due to change in definition.

Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture, 1959, Volume I, Part 28.

Table No. 16

COOSA VALLEY FOREST RESERVES, 1961 FOREST SURVEY

County	Forest Land (Thousands of acres)	Sawtimber				All Timber			
		(In millions of board feet)				(In thousands of cords)			
		Pine	Other Softwood	Soft Hardwood	Hard Hardwood	Pine	Other Softwood	Soft Hardwood	Hard Hardwood
Bartow	201.2	106.7	-	4.9	61.2	693	-	62	644
Catoosa	59.5	15.4	-	5.4	75.7	132	-	41	354
Chattooga	155.6	56.6	-	16.9	85.5	518	-	131	716
Dade	81.1	8.0	-	11.1	94.5	116	2	113	415
Douglas	95.7	18.0	-	51.0	58.8	333	-	253	447
Floyd	214.5	164.3	-	50.0	73.1	822	-	223	646
Gordon	130.7	60.7	-	9.5	51.6	541	-	107	358
Haralson	150.4	13.1	-	55.9	91.5	216	-	377	719
Murray	171.3	90.3	19.6	15.3	127.7	983	40	144	854
Paulding	167.3	119.1	-	56.4	42.1	909	-	541	402
Polk	144.4	53.0	-	6.3	46.3	537	-	23	429
Totals	1,571.7	705.2	19.6	282.7	808.0	5,800	42	2,015	5,984

Source: Preliminary Forest Survey Statistics, 1961, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table No. 17

COOSA VALLEY MINING ACTIVITY

<u>County</u>	<u>Employment (1960 Census of Population)</u>	<u>Miscellaneous Clay</u>	<u>Sand and Gravel</u>	<u>1960 Value of Mineral Products</u>
Bartow	293	-	-	\$3,299,896
Catoosa	-	-	-	-
Chattooga	-	-	\$3,334	3,334
Dade	3	-	-	-
Douglas	20	-	5,000	5,000
Floyd	21	N.A.	-	613,553
Gordon	4	\$10,571	-	10,571
Haralson	9	-	-	-
Murray	16	-	-	118,300
Paulding	8	-	-	-
Polk	58	N.A.	-	N.A.
Totals	432			\$4,050,654

N.A. Not available, figure withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company.

Source: Minerals Yearbook, 1960, U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Table No. 18

COOSA VALLEY TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Railroads</u>	<u>Motor Freight Lines^{1/}</u>	<u>Commercial Airport</u>
Bartow	2	26	0
Catoosa	1	27	0
Chattooga	2	18	0
Dade	2	19	0
Douglas	1	15	0
Floyd	2 ^{2/}	28	1
Gordon	2 ^{3/}	21	0
Haralson	2	16	0
Murray	1	16	0
Paulding	2	11	0
Polk	3	19	0

1/ Authorized to serve as of August 31, 1961, as reported by Georgia Public Service Commission and SMCRC Tariff 500-D (Southern Group Guide), MF-ICC 1084, Southern Motor Carriers Rate Conference (1960).

2/ One of the railroads, the Southern, operates two main lines.

3/ One of the railroads, the Louisville and Nashville, operates two main lines.

Table No. 19

COOSA VALLEY HEALTH AND EDUCATION FACILITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Health Offices</u>	<u>General Hospitals</u>	<u>Elementary Schools</u>	<u>High Schools</u>	<u>Colleges</u>
Bartow	1	1	15	7	0
Catoosa	1	1	10 public 1 private	3	0
Chattooga	1	2	10	3	0
Dade	1	0	6	2	0
Douglas	1	1	8	2	0
Floyd	2 (1 state) (1 county)	2	28 public 4 private	9 public 3 private	2
Gordon	1	1	13	4	0
Haralson	1	2	10	5	0
Murray	1	1	7	1	0
Paulding	1	1	8	3	0
Polk	2	2	16	4	0
Area Totals	13	14	136	46	2

Table No. 20

BANKS, NEWSPAPERS, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES, POLICE
AND FIRE PROTECTION IN THE COOSA VALLEY COUNTIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Commercial Banks</u>	<u>Daily and Weekly Newspapers</u>	<u>Industrial Development Agencies</u>	<u>Planning Commissions</u>	<u>Chambers of Commerce</u>	<u>Fire Stations</u>	<u>Municipal Police Forces</u>
Bartow	3	3	1	1	1	4	3
Catoosa	1	1	1	1	0	2	2
Chattooga	1	2	1	1	0	4	4
Dade	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Douglas	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
Floyd	4	1	2	1	1	6	2
Gordon	1	2	3	1	1	3	3
Haralson	4	3	2	3	0	3	3
Murray	1	1	3	1	0	1	1
Paulding	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Polk	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
Area Totals	22	18	17	13	7	31	24

Table No. 21
INCORPORATED COMMUNITIES IN THE COOSA VALLEY,
WITH POPULATIONS FOR 1940, 1950, AND 1960

<u>Community</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1940</u>
Adairsville	1,026	916	827
Bremen	3,132	2,299	1,708
Buchanan	753	651	504
Calhoun	3,587	3,231	2,955
Cartersville	8,668	7,270	6,141
Cave Spring	1,153	959	982
Cedartown	9,340	9,470	9,025
Chatsworth	1,184	1,214	1,001
Crandall	208	202	213
Dallas	2,065	1,817	1,922
Douglasville	4,462	3,400	2,555
Emerson	666	508	453
Eton	275	297	239
Fairmount	619	573	474
Fort Oglethorpe	2,251	692	-
Graysville	138	120	126
Hiram	358	299	282
Kingston	695	675	653
Lyerly	409	524	368
Menlo	466	453	414
Oakman	156	127	-
Plainville	161	142	132
Ranger	161	183	160
Ringgold	1,311	1,192	882
Rockmart	3,938	3,821	3,764
Rome	32,226	29,615	26,282
Spring Place	194	214	219
Sugar Valley	165	214	239
Summerville	4,706	3,973	1,358
Tallapoosa	2,744	2,826	2,338
Taylorsville	226	260	233
Trenton	1,301	755	570
Trion	2,227	3,028	3,800
Waco	381	328	304
White	439	454	474

Source: U.S. Censuses of Population for 1940, 1950, and 1960, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table No. 22

GOVERNMENT AND TAXATION OF COOSA VALLEY COMMUNITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Area</u> <u>(In square miles)</u>	<u>City</u> <u>Government</u>	<u>Tax</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Assessment</u> <u>(In percent)</u>	<u>General</u> <u>Obligation</u> <u>Bonds</u>	<u>Revenue</u> <u>Bonds</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Assessed</u> <u>Value</u>
Bartow County							
Adairsville	0.78	m/c	\$10.00	30	none	\$ 42,000	N.A.
Cartersville	5.7	m/bda/cm	20.00	30	\$555,000	1,571,000	N.A.
*Cement	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Emerson	N.A.	m/c	5.00	30	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
*Euharlee	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Kingston	N.A.	m/bda	5.00	30	none	none	N.A.
*Stilesboro	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Taylorville	N.A.	m/c	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
White	N.A.	m/c	5.00	40	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Catoosa County							
Fort Oglethorpe	1.5	m/bda	5.00	66 2/3	47,000	92,000	N.A.
Graysville	N.A.	m/c	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Ringgold	3.5	m/c	12.50	30	52,000	149,000	\$1,691,969
Chattooga County							
*Berryton	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Lyerly	0.75	m/c	13.00	15	none	43,080	N.A.
Menlo	0.75	m/c	5.00	50	none	37,000	N.A.
Summerville	3.14	m/c	7.60	90	235,000	3,104,000	N.A.
Trion	3.90	m/c	25.00	33 1/3	none	285,000	N.A.
Dade County							
*Morganville	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
*New England	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
*Rising Fawn	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trenton	N.A.	m/c	5.00	5-10	none	none	N.A.
*Wildwood	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

GOVERNMENT AND TAXATION OF COOSA VALLEY COMMUNITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Area (In square miles)</u>	<u>City Government</u>	<u>Tax Rate</u>	<u>Assessment (In percent)</u>	<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>	<u>Revenue Bonds</u>	<u>Total Assessed Value</u>
Douglas County							
Douglasville	5.17	m/c	\$20.00	33 1/3	\$ 110,000	\$ 475,000	N.A.
*Lithia Springs	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
*Winston	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Floyd County							
*Armuchee	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Cave Spring	1.77	m/c	10.00	40	none	none	N.A.
Rome	9.61	co/cm	34.00	50 (1955)	2,052,000	975,000	\$47,500,000
*Shannon	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Gordon County							
Calhoun	4.0	m/c	25.00	10-15	165,000	1,197,000	N.A.
Fairmount	0.79	m/bda	14.00	10	none	none	N.A.
Oakman	N.A.	inact.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Plainville	N.A.	m/c	5.00	15	none	none	83,600
Ranger	N.A.	inact.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
*Resaca	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sugar Valley	N.A.	m/c	N.A.	N.A.	none	none	N.A.
Haralson County							
Bremen	4.5	m/c	29.00	25	72,275	476,567	N.A.
Buchanan	1.2	m/c	10.00	100	110,000	50,000	N.A.
Tallapoosa	5.2	m/c	27.50	33 1/3	53,000	279,000	N.A.
Waco	N.A.	m/c	10.00	25	none	N.A.	N.A.

GOVERNMENT AND TAXATION OF COOSA VALLEY COMMUNITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Area (In square miles)</u>	<u>City Government</u>	<u>Tax Rate</u>	<u>Assessment (In percent)</u>	<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>	<u>Revenue Bonds</u>	<u>Total Assessed Value</u>
Murray County							
Chatsworth	0.95	m/c	\$10.00	20	\$ 43,000	\$141,000	N.A.
*Cisco	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Crandall	N.A.	inact.	none	N.A.	none	none	N.A.
Eton	N.A.	m/c	3.00	10-20	none	none	N.A.
Spring Place	N.A.	m/c	5.00	10-20	none	none	N.A.
*Tennga	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Paulding County							
Dallas	1.8	m/c/cm	16.00	10	70,000	670,000	N.A.
Hiram	N.A.	m/c	10.00	N.A.	none	none	N.A.
Polk County							
*Aragon	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Cedartown	4.2	co/cm	20.00	70 (1946)	440,000	164,000	N.A.
Rockmart	1.3	m/c/supt.	17.50	10-33 1/3	39,000	316,000	N.A.

*unincorporated

Abbreviations:

N.A. not applicable or not available
 inact. inactive
 m/c mayor, council
 m/bda/cm mayor, board of aldermen, city manager

m/bda mayor, board of aldermen
 co/cm commission, city manager
 m/c/cm mayor, council, city manager
 m/c/supt. mayor, council, superintendent

UTILITIES OF COOSA VALLEY COMMUNITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Electric Utility</u>	<u>Gas Utility</u>	<u>Water System</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Sewer System</u>	<u>Sewage Treatment</u>
Bartow County						
Adairsville	GP	none	yes	spring	yes	yes
Cartersville	Mun.	Mun.	yes	river	yes	no
Emerson	GP	AGL	yes	river	no	no
Kingston	GP	Mun.	yes	wells	no	no
White	GP	Mun.	yes	wells	no	no
Catoosa County						
Fort Oglethorpe	NGE	none	yes	river	yes	yes
Ringgold	GP	none	yes	creek	yes	yes
Chattooga County						
*Berryton	GP	none	yes	creek/spring	no	no
Lyerly	GP	none	yes	wells	no	no
Menlo	GP	none	yes	well/spring	no	no
Summerville	GP	Mun.	yes	creek/spring	yes	no
Trion	GP	Mun.	yes	spring	yes	no
Dade County						
*Morganville	GP	none	no	N.A.	no	no
*New England	GP	none	no	N.A.	no	no
*Rising Fawn	GP	none	yes	springs	no	no
Trenton	GP	none	yes	springs/creek	no	no
*Wildwood	GP	none	no	N.A.	no	no
Douglas County						
Douglasville	GP	AGL	yes	creek	yes	yes
*Lithia Springs	GP	Mun.	yes	creek	no	no
*Winston	GP	AGL	yes	creek	no	no

Table No. 23

UTILITIES OF COOSA VALLEY COMMUNITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Electric Utility</u>	<u>Gas Utility</u>	<u>Water System</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Sewer System</u>	<u>Sewage Treatment</u>
Floyd County						
*Armuchee	GP	Mun.	yes	river	no	no
Cave Spring	GP	none	yes	spring	yes	no
Rome	GP	AGL	yes	river	yes	no
*Shannon	GP	AGL	yes	creek	yes	yes
Gordon County						
Calhoun	Mun.	AGL	yes	river	yes	no
Fairmount	GP	none	yes	wells	no	no
Oakman	GP	none	no	N.A.	no	no
Plainville	GP	DWL	yes	river	no	no
Ranger	GP	none	no	N.A.	no	no
*Resaca	NGE	none	yes	river	no	no
Sugar Valley	NGE	DWL	yes	river	no	no
Haralson County						
Bremen	GP	AGL	yes	creeks	yes	yes
Buchanan	GP	none	yes	creek	yes	yes
Tallapoosa	GP	Mun.	yes	river	yes	yes
Waco	GP	AGL	yes	creeks	no	no
Murray County						
Chatsworth	GP	none	yes	creek	yes	yes
*Cisco	NGE	none	no	N.A.	no	no
Crandall	NGE	none	no	N.A.	no	no
Eton	GP	none	yes	creek	no	no
Spring Place	GP	none	yes	creek	no	no
*Tenna	NGE	none	no	N.A.	no	no

UTILITIES OF COOSA VALLEY COMMUNITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Electric Utility</u>	<u>Gas Utility</u>	<u>Water System</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Sewer System</u>	<u>Sewage Treatment</u>
Paulding County						
Dallas	GP	Mun.	yes	lake	yes	yes
Hiram	GP	Mun.	yes	well	no	no
Polk County						
*Aragon	GP	AGL	yes	springs	yes	no
Cedartown	GP	AGL	yes	spring	yes	yes
Rockmart	GP	AGL	yes	creek/springs	yes	yes

*unincorporated

Abbreviations:

GP Georgia Power Company
Mun. Municipal
NGE North Georgia Electric Membership Corporation
AGL Atlanta Gas Light Company
DWL Dalton Water, Light, and Sinking Fund Commission
N.A. Not applicable or not available

FIRE AND POLICE PROTECTION, SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS
OF COOSA VALLEY COMMUNITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Fire Stations</u>	<u>Insurance Rating (Class)</u>	<u>City Police Force (Number of members)</u>	<u>High Schools</u>	<u>Elementary Schools</u>	<u>Hospitals</u>
Bartow County						
Adairsville	1	8	2	1	1	0
Cartersville	1	6	13	3	4	1
Emerson	0	10	1	0	1	0
Kingston	1	8	0	0	1	0
White	1	10	0	0	1	0
Catoosa County						
Fort Oglethorpe	1	7	3	0	1	1
Ringgold	1	8	3	2	3	0
Chattooga County						
*Berryton	0	10	0	0	0	0
Lyerly	1	8	1	0	1	0
Menlo	1	8	1	0	1	0
Summerville	1	7	6	2	2	1
Trion	1	8	5	1	2	1
Dade County						
*Morganville	0	10	0	0	1	0
*New England	0	10	0	0	0	0
*Rising Fawn	0	10	0	0	1	0
Trenton	1	8	2	1	1	0
*Wildwood	0	10	0	0	0	0
Douglas County						
Douglasville	1	8	5	2	2	1
*Lithia Springs	1	9	0	0	1	0
*Winston	0	10	0	0	1	0

FIRE AND POLICE PROTECTION, SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS
OF COOSA VALLEY COMMUNITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Fire Stations</u>	<u>Insurance Rating (Class)</u>	<u>City Police Force (Number of members)</u>	<u>High Schools</u>	<u>Elementary Schools</u>	<u>Hospitals</u>
Floyd County						
*Armuchee	0	10	0	1	1	0
Cave Spring	1	8	2	1	2	0
*Lindale	0	10	0	1	1	0
Rome	5	3	53	3	15	3
*Shannon	0	8	0	1	1	0
Gordon County						
Calhoun	1	7	7	2	3	1
Fairmount	1	8	1	1	1	0
Oakman	0	10	0	0	0	0
Plainville	1	10	1	0	1	0
Ranger	0	10	0	0	0	0
*Resaca	0	10	0	0	1	0
Sugar Valley	0	10	0	0	1	0
Haralson County						
Bremen	1	8	6	1	1	1
Buchanan	1	8	3	1	1	0
Tallapoosa	1	8	6	1	1	1
Waco	0	10	0	0	1	0
Murray County						
Chatsworth	1	8	3	1	2	1
*Cisco	0	10	0	0	0	0
Crandall	0	10	0	0	0	0
Eton	0	10	0	0	1	0
Spring Place	0	10	0	0	1	0
*Tennnga	0	10	0	0	0	0

FIRE AND POLICE PROTECTION, SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS
OF COOSA VALLEY COMMUNITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Fire Stations</u>	<u>Insurance Rating (Class)</u>	<u>City Police Force (Number of members)</u>	<u>High Schools</u>	<u>Elementary Schools</u>	<u>Hospitals</u>
Paulding County						
Dallas	1	8	5	2	2	1
Hiram	1	10	0	1	1	0
Polk County						
*Aragon	1	10	1	0	1	0
Cedartown	1	5	19	2	4	1
Rockmart	1	7	7	2	4	1

*unincorporated

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES, TRAVEL ACCOMMODATIONS, BANKS,
POST OFFICES, AND NEWSPAPERS IN COOSA VALLEY COMMUNITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Industrial Development Agencies</u>	<u>Hotels</u>	<u>Motels</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Post Office (Class)</u>	<u>Postal Receipts (1960)</u>	<u>Banks</u>
Bartow County							
Adairsville	0	0	3	0	2	\$ 10,571	1
Cartersville	1	3	5	3	1	118,368	2
Emerson	0	0	0	0	4	791	0
Kingston	0	0	0	0	3	2,759	0
White	0	0	0	0	3	6,668	0
Catoosa County							
Fort Oglethorpe	0	0	0	0	contract	N.A.	0
Ringgold	1	0	0	1	2	31,250	1
Chattooga County							
*Berryton	0	0	0	0	contract	N.A.	0
Lyerly	0	0	0	0	2	21,434	0
Menlo	0	0	0	0	3	5,047	0
Summerville	1	0	0	1	1	44,816	1
Trion	0	1	0	1	2	28,990	0
Dade County							
*Morganville	0	0	0	0	none	N.A.	0
*New England	0	0	0	0	none	N.A.	0
*Rising Fawn	0	0	2	0	3	4,193	0
Trenton	0	0	3	1	2	16,183	1
*Wildwood	0	0	0	0	3	3,212	0
Douglas County							
Douglasville	1	0	2	1	2	33,519	2
*Lithia Springs	0	0	1	0	2	8,155	0
*Winston	0	0	0	0	4	1,478	0

Table No. 25

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES, TRAVEL ACCOMMODATIONS, BANKS,
POST OFFICES, AND NEWSPAPERS IN COOSA VALLEY COMMUNITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Industrial Development Agencies</u>	<u>Hotels</u>	<u>Motels</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Post Office (Class)</u>	<u>Postal Receipts (1960)</u>	<u>Banks</u>
Floyd County							
*Armuchee	1	0	3	0	3	\$ 2,730	0
Cave Spring	1	0	1	0	2	10,632	1
Rome	1	2	12	1	1	467,626	3
*Shannon	1	0	0	0	3	6,102	0
Gordon County							
Calhoun	1	1	3	2	1	74,800	1
Fairmount	1	0	0	0	2	11,355	0
Oakman	0	0	0	0	4	399	0
Plainville	1	0	0	0	3	1,500	0
Ranger	0	0	0	0	3	5,298	0
*Resaca	0	0	0	0	2	8,000	0
Sugar Valley	0	0	0	0	3	2,670	0
Haralson County							
Bremen	1	1	2	1	1	121,852	1
Buchanan	0	0	0	1	2	8,481	1
Tallapoosa	1	0	1	1	2	15,085	2
Waco	0	0	0	0	3	1,900	0
Murray County							
Chatsworth	3	1	6	1	2	22,763	1
*Cisco	0	0	0	0	4	685	0
Crandall	0	0	0	0	4	1,361	0
Eton	0	0	0	0	4	1,143	0
*Tennga	0	0	0	0	3	5,406	0
Spring Place	0	0	0	0	none	N.A.	0

Table No. 25

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES, TRAVEL ACCOMMODATIONS, BANKS,
POST OFFICES, AND NEWSPAPERS IN COOSA VALLEY COMMUNITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Industrial Development Agencies</u>	<u>Hotels</u>	<u>Motels</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Post Office (Class)</u>	<u>Postal Receipts (1960)</u>	<u>Banks</u>
Paulding County							
Dallas	1	0	1	1	2	\$ 28,843	1
Hiram	1	0	0	0	3	2,514	0
Polk County							
*Aragon	0	0	0	0	3	5,265	0
Cedartown	1	1	4	1	1	111,887	2
Rockmart	1	0	2	1	2	37,858	1

*unincorporated

Abbreviations:

N.A. not applicable or not available

TRANSPORTATION OF THE COOSA VALLEY COMMUNITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Railroads</u>	<u>Motor Freight Lines Authorized</u>	<u>Nearest Airport (Miles)</u>	<u>Commercial Airline Service (Daily arrivals and departures)</u>	<u>Bus Lines</u>	<u>Bus Service</u>
Bartow County						
Adairsville	L&N	16	18	4	SGL	8
Cartersville	L&N/SAL	26	40	372	CON/SGL	37
Emerson	L&N	17	38	372	CON	6
Kingston	L&N	16	19	4	SE	4
White	L&N	9	26	4	SGL	8
Catoosa County						
Fort Oglethorpe	none	25	14	64	SGL	13
Ringgold	L&N	20	20	64	SGL	9
Chattooga County						
*Berryton	CG	10	18	4	none	0
Lyerly	CG	9	22	4	none	0
Menlo	TAG	10	24	4	none	0
Summerville	CG	15	17	4	SGL	13
Trion	CG	18	23	4	SGL	13
Dade County						
*Morganville	SOU	13	16	64	CON/SGL	N.A.
*New England	SOU	13	18	64	CON/SGL	N.A.
*Rising Fawn	SOU	7	31	64	CON/SGL	6
Trenton	SOU	13	22	64	CON/SGL	14
*Wildwood	SOU	12	14	64	CON/SGL	4
Douglas County						
Douglasville	SOU	13	26	372	SE/SGL	37
*Lithia Springs	SOU	12	20	372	SE	N.A.
*Winston	SOU	9	31	372	SE/SGL	N.A.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE COOSA VALLEY COMMUNITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Railroads</u>	<u>Motor Freight Lines Authorized</u>	<u>Nearest Airport (Miles)</u>	<u>Commercial Airline Service (Daily arrivals and departures)</u>	<u>Bus Lines</u>	<u>Bus Service</u>
Floyd County						
*Armuchee	none	12	1	4	none	0
Cave Spring	SOU	13	23	4	none	0
Rome	CG/SOU	28	7	4	SGL	15
*Shannon	SOU	12	13	4	none	0
Gordon County						
Calhoun	L&N	18	30	4	SGL	10
Fairmount	L&N	8	47	4	CON	10
Oakman	L&N	7	50	4	CON	N.A.
Plainville	SOU	7	24	4	none	0
Ranger	L&N	6	40	4	CON	N.A.
*Resaca	L&N	16	35	4	SGL	N.A.
Sugar Valley	SOU	9	35	4	none	0
Haralson County						
Bremen	CG/SOU	16	50	372	SGL	15
Buchanan	CG	8	42	4	none	N.A.
Tallapoosa	SOU	12	46	4	SGL	14
Waco	SOU	9	53	372	SGL	N.A.
Murray County						
Chatsworth	L&N	14	52	64	CON	11
*Cisco	L&N	0	62	64	CON	N.A.
Crandall	L&N	6	57	64	CON	N.A.
Eton	L&N	7	53	64	CON	N.A.
Spring Place	none	7	49	64	CON	2
*Tennega	L&N	8	65	64	CON	N.A.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE COOSA VALLEY COMMUNITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Railroads</u>	<u>Motor Freight Lines Authorized</u>	<u>Nearest Airport (Miles)</u>	<u>Commercial Airline Service (Daily arrivals and departures)</u>	<u>Bus Lines</u>	<u>Bus Service</u>
Paulding County						
Dallas	SAL/SOU	11	39	372	CON	17
Hiram	SOU	7	30	372	CON	17
Polk County						
*Aragon	SAL/SOU	1	23	4	CON	17
Cedartown	CG/SAL	19	28	4	CON	17
Rockmart	SAL/SOU	14	27	4	CON	17

*unincorporated

Abbreviations:

N.A. not applicable or not available

CG Central of Georgia Railway
 L&N Louisville & Nashville Railroad
 SAL Seaboard Airline Railroad
 SOU Southern Railway
 TAG Tennessee, Alabama, & Georgia Railway

CON Continental Trailways Bus System
 SE Southeastern Motor Lines, Inc.
 SGL Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc.